

No. 31,066

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 8-9, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Shelling Continues In Lebanese Port

### Moslems Meet Again in Tripoli; Israeli Bus Ambushed Near Beirut

United Press International  
TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Street battles and sporadic shelling continued here Friday in fighting that has killed or wounded hundreds and driven an estimated 25,000 people from their homes in the past week.

As the fighting continued, representatives of the Moslem factions struggling to control Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, met again to try to end the bloodshed.

In southern Lebanon, guerrillas ambushed an Israeli troop bus on a mountain road outside Beirut, injuring 21 soldiers with rocket-propelled grenades that shattered the vehicle.

Lebanese security sources said three persons had died in the latest fighting in Tripoli and eight had been wounded, bringing the total since the fighting started Dec. 31 to 93 dead and 174 wounded.

The International Red Cross estimated that 10 percent of the 250,000 people in the Lebanese port, 33 miles (53 kilometers) north of Beirut, had been forced to flee their homes.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon planned to go to Damascus Saturday for a 24-hour visit to seek Syrian aid to end the fighting in Tripoli, Lebanese television announced.

The fighting has centered on a struggle between Lebanese Sunni Moslems who are opposed to the presence of 40,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon — 10,000 near Tripoli — and Lebanese Alawite Moslems who back Syria. Alawites hold all senior posts in the Syrian government.

The Red Cross said it had sent 1,450 food packages into the beleaguered city Thursday. It reported that blood supplies at hospitals are adequate but said that people still in their homes had no water or electricity.

A brief cease-fire that collapsed Thursday was arranged by Syrian mediation, but Syrian troops were reportedly firing on the city during the night from their strategic positions on the eastern side of Tripoli.

The renewed violence erupted Thursday shortly after Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas of Syria arrived in the city to oversee cease-fire measures.

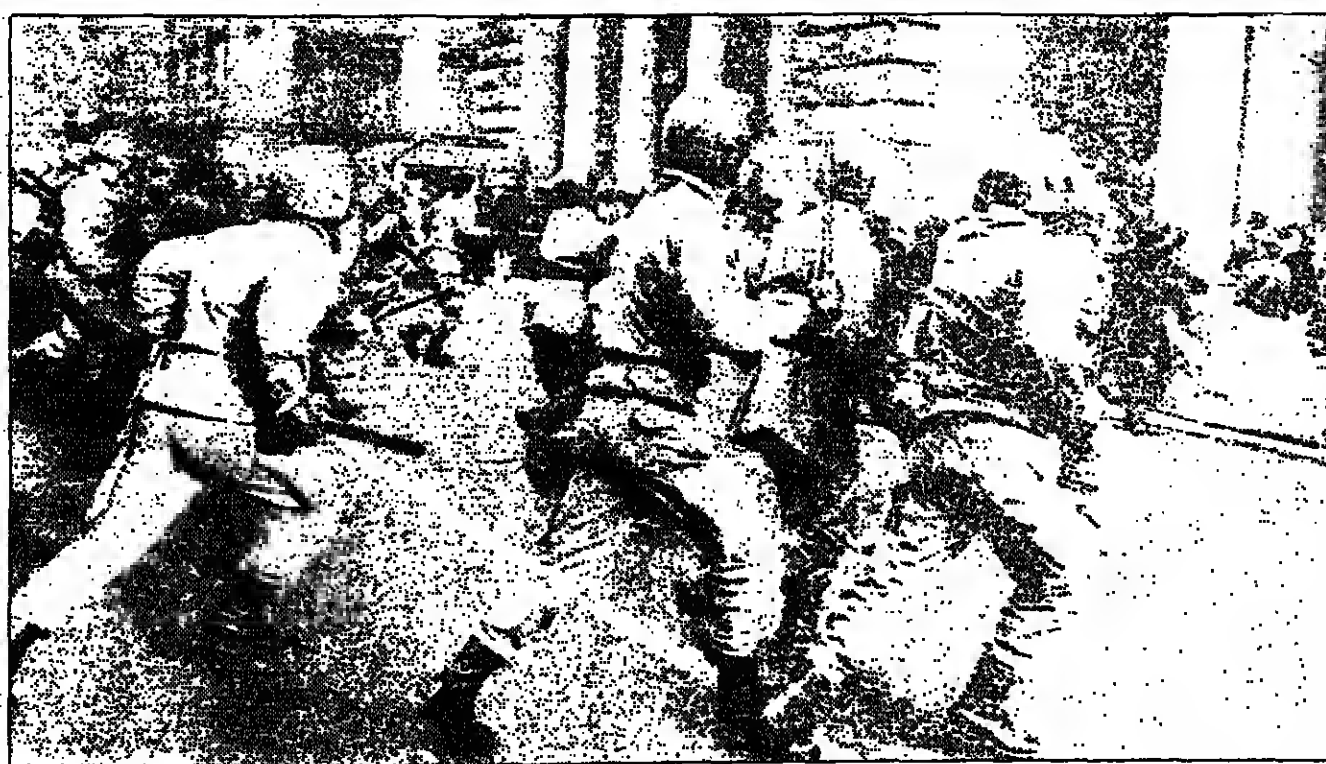
The attack on the Israeli bus occurred a mile and a half from the town of Argumoun in the rugged hills 10 miles southwest of Beirut.

■ **Israeli Calls for Negotiations**

Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq said Friday that he favored peace negotiations between Israel and Arab states and called for Egypt's return to the Arab fold, United Press International reported from Paris.

Mr. Aziz, who is in Paris to confer with President Francois Mitterrand and other French officials, said in an interview with the newspaper *Le Monde* that Iraq wanted "the unconditional reintegration" of Egypt into the 22-nation Arab League. He said, "We must absolutely re-establish a dialogue with Cairo."

He also said that "we are not opposed" to peace negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and its Arab partners and that Iraq has encouraged Yasser Arafat, leader of the PLO, to "coordinate his diplomatic strategy" with King Hussein of Jordan.



Seven persons were injured Friday when Rome police charged workers protesting government cutback plans.

## Thousands Protest Cutbacks in Italy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
ROME — Police officers wielding batons chased demonstrators in Rome as thousands of workers took to the streets Friday in major cities across Italy to protest the government's tough new economic measures.

The demonstrations were called by the Metalworkers Union to protest stringent economic measures proposed by the coalition government of Mr. Fanfani. The cabinet met Friday to discuss measures that are expected to include cuts in state spending for health and insurance and new taxes.

The Communist-led federation of three mainstream labor unions did not support the metalworkers' action in Rome and most other cities. But the federation did back

street marches and strikes in Milan, where an estimated 50,000 workers took part.

Strikes called by the metalworkers stopped work in most factories for up to two hours, coinciding with the start of the demonstrations about 10 a.m.

Tens of thousands took part in the main marches in Rome, Naples, Palermo, Florence, Milan and most cities in Italy's industrial north.

Strikers, most of them employed in metalwork and textile companies especially affected by layoffs, took over the railroad stations in Florence, Naples, Lecce, Pistoia, Milan and Perugia. The protesters sat on the tracks, delaying trains from one to three hours.

In Naples, the police said the main train station was blocked for an hour by about 3,000 demonstrators, paralyzing trains on Italy's southern rail line.

Many Naples shops remained closed and police chiefs called nearly 5,000 patrolmen and paramilitary Carabinieri into the streets as a precaution against rioting.

A two-hour walkout at Leonardo da Vinci International Airport in Rome forced passengers to take their own luggage to and from the planes.

Mr. Fanfani's four-party Christian Democratic-led coalition raised taxes on housing, transport and electrical goods by nearly 7,000 billion lire (about \$5.17 billion) a week ago.

## Pentagon Vows To Seek Cuts in Weapons Outlay

By David Hoffman and Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, under pressure from other senior administration officials, has told President Ronald Reagan that he will re-examine the Pentagon budget in search of possible cuts, well-placed sources reported.

Mr. Weinberger's pledge came at a meeting Thursday at which several of Mr. Reagan's advisers, including the federal budget director, David A. Stockman, and senior White House staff members, argued that Mr. Reagan must find savings in his proposed five-year military buildup plan if the administration is to bring down what an official called "eye-popping" deficits.

In a separate session Thursday — a hectic day in which the entire budget seemed to be unsettled only three weeks before it must be sent to Congress — the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, an Illinois Republican, told the president that the administration must come up with an alternative to the jobs and housing legislation that Democrats are expected to propose later this month.

An aide to Mr. Michel quoted him as telling Mr. Reagan: "Responding to the Democrats by being navy-savers is not an adequate response from Republicans to people who are unemployed."

And in a third session, the president was given a description of possible initiatives to combat unemployment. Officials were instructed to report to him after determining what the proposals would cost.

The meetings occurred amid intensifying pressure to bring under control deficits now projected to exceed \$280 billion by the fiscal year 1988.

Mr. Reagan was said by senior administration officials to be seeking ways to show a downward trend in the likely deficits over the next five years, instead of the rise that is now projected. At a news conference Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said the projected deficits were "unacceptable."

An administration official said that various alternatives were under study. One plan would be to drop the scheduled "indexing" of income taxes after 1985, a provision included in 1981 legislation to prevent tax rates from rising more or less automatically each year as wages increase with inflation.

Some members of Congress have advocated dropping the provision, but it could not be learned if it was under active consideration.

At the session with the president, administration sources said, Mr. Weinberger first argued that military budget cuts would impair national security. Mr. Reagan has also made the point in recent months.

But other officials, including Mr. Stockman, were said to have argued that the long-awaited economic recovery might be cut short by the likely deficits. The officials were said to be pressing Mr. Reagan to modify the budget plans himself before sending them to Capitol Hill, rather than leave them to negotiations with Congress later.

Mr. Weinberger then agreed to go back to the Pentagon in a search for possible savings, the officials said.

The defense secretary's agreement to look for savings does not mean that he has agreed with demands for cuts, officials said. But they saw the development as an important sign that Mr. Reagan was now paying attention to economic advisers who have warned him about the peril of the deficit.

The more urgent warnings about the deficit were spurred by a new set of projections of economic activity for 1983 and 1984, outlined Monday to Mr. Reagan, along with the more pessimistic deficit estimates. The president and his aides were described as "taken aback" by the escalating deficits.

Last year, a similar battle was fought internally over military spending. Mr. Reagan eventually compromised between Mr. Stockman and Mr. Weinberger, but the Pentagon largely escaped the deep cuts that Mr. Stockman had sought.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan was wide open to new deficit-cutting proposals in the final days of budget preparations.

Mr. Reagan met Thursday with his Council on Economic Affairs to review alternative programs for fighting unemployment. The alternatives were part of a package developed previously, which included a now-abandoned idea to tax unemployment benefits.

Among the possible proposals was one to create a "sub-minimum" wage for teenagers, and ideas for relocating and retraining workers who have lost their jobs because of long-term declines in their industries.

No final decisions were made, but White House officials were instructed to determine the cost of some of the proposals. Previously, Mr. Reagan threatened to veto Democratic public-works jobs bills.

Mr. Michel said Thursday that House Democrats had "stacked" the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee so that approval of a housing and jobs bill was almost certain. "When your opposition is seriously considering moving in a certain direction," he asked, "what are you going to do about it?"

The Democrats' anti-recession program in the new Congress is expected to include elements of the \$3.4-billion public-works job package approved earlier by the House, but jettisoned in the face of a threatened presidential veto.



CHARGE IT, PLEASE — Shoppers in the china department at Harrods in London elbowed and mashed their way through crowds seeking bargains in Wedgewood, or perhaps Royal Worcester, as a sale began.

## Soviet Says Satellite Will Fall From Orbit

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that one of its nuclear-powered Cosmos satellites had been separated into sections and would drop out of orbit, but it insisted that the reactor would burn up completely before reaching Earth.

A two-paragraph dispatch by Tass offered the first specific responses to American assertions that Cosmos 1402, a five-ton reconnaissance satellite with about 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of nuclear fuel aboard, could plunge back into the atmosphere later this month, possibly scattering radioactive materials on the Earth's surface.

Tass said that Cosmos 1402 had been split into sections Dec. 28 and that its nuclear reactor was nearing re-entry into the atmosphere. But the Soviet account seemed to reject an American claim that the satellite was out of control or threatened to spew radioactive fragments onto Earth.

The Tass account read: "On Aug. 30, 1982, the Soviet Union launched an artificial Earth satellite, Cosmos 1402, with a nuclear-power system on board for continued research of outer space."

"According to competent Soviet organizations, the satellite ceased active existence on Dec. 28, 1982, and, in accordance with the flight program, was divided into separate fragments on command from Earth in order to isolate the active part of the reactor, which ensures its subsequent full combustion in the dense strata of the atmosphere. The level of radioactivity will remain within the limits of natural levels."

The English translation supplied by Tass said the breaking up of the satellite ensured full combustion, suggesting that the reactor may have already burned up. The original Russian wording was less ambiguous but still left open the possibility of interpretation that the reactor had left orbit.

The Tass account gave the sense that the fall of the reactor from orbit was normal and preplanned. A senior Soviet scientist, Vladimir A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences, offered similar assurances Thursday when he said at a press conference that the satellite was making preplanned operations, and that the Russians had no fears about its fate.

Western experts, however, have said that the usual Soviet practice with nuclear-powered satellites has been to separate them into components and then kick the radioactive portions into a higher and longer-lasting orbit, where they would pose little threat. American specialists said two portions of Cosmos 1402 were being tracked, one the payload and the other a fragment, and that a third had dropped out of orbit Dec. 30.

The American reports that Cosmos 1402 is out of control seemed to derive from the fact that the reactor segment had not been kicked into a higher orbit, but rather remained on a path that will probably send it into atmosphere in late January.

The concern voiced by U.S. authorities is not over the possibility of an explosion, but of radioactive fragments surviving the intense heat of re-entry when a similar satellite, the Cosmos 954, plunged into the atmosphere in 1978, several radioactive fragments reached land in Canada's Northwest Territories.

■ **U.S. Still Concerned**

In Washington, a Reagan administration official said the United States is still concerned about the Soviet satellite. United Press International reported.

## In Chile, Support for Pinochet Wanes

By Juan de Onis  
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — The dramatic slide of Chile's free-market economy is producing the first symptoms of the political decline of the iron-fisted regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

For the first time since President Salvador Allende was overthrown in a bloody coup in 1973, there is serious speculation in political circles that General Pinochet's star may be setting.

Under an authoritarian constitution approved by 70 percent of the voters in 1980, a presidential term ending in 1989 was bestowed on General Pinochet, who was then commander in chief of the Chilean Army and the most powerful figure in the four-man military junta that took control of the country.

But General Pinochet's position, which seemed to be politically unassailable when Chile was riding the crest of an economic boom, has been undermined by an economic collapse that reduced Chile's gross national product by 13 percent last year and put 25 percent of the labor force out of work.

But despite the hardship, the economic problems are not the destabilizing factors they might be in a free country. The vast security apparatus at General Pinochet's command has been compared to Robert's in dealing with labor unrest.

One leader, Tucapel Jimenez, was killed in February, and the mystery surrounding his death has



Augusto Pinochet

This disaffection by the rightist constituency is likely to increase this year as the Chilean economic authorities apply the austerity formula required by the International Monetary Fund to open the way for \$900 million in new loans. Approval of the loan is expected Monday.

The problems of Chile and other Latin American countries have been aggravated by a global economic decline and the collapse of prices for basic commodities and copper, Chile's principal export.

With a debt of \$18 billion, Chile has reserves that are officially \$2.7 billion, but \$700 million of it is gold and \$1.3 billion is reportedly pledged to back arms purchases. The "free" reserves may be only \$300 million, equal to one month's imports.

General Pinochet said in a year-end message that he was "responsibly optimistic" about an economic turnaround in 1983 and announced some public works spending to create jobs. There are already 270,000 people working on a relief program that pays the equivalent of \$30 a month.

But the hammer that rings loudest in the land these days is the auctioneer's gavel. The private banks are being forced by the central bank to auction the assets of debtors who cannot pay, and the debts represent more than 15 percent of the value of all credit commitments.

Warehouses full of refrigerators, color television sets and imported clothes are being sold at low prices and auction attendance has become almost a national pastime.

If such liquidation of debts seems like financial purification to the bank examiners, however, it seems like betrayal to many of the debtors, including major figures in industry, commerce and farming.

Many went into debt counting on the government's promise that an exchange rate of 39 pesos to the U.S. dollar, set in 1979, would be maintained against any pressure. In June, the peso was devalued to 46 to the dollar, and is now at 70. A black market functions at up to 100 to the dollar.

When farmers in the southern provinces began a movement to physically resist the forced sale of farms, the Chilean security forces broke up a meeting in Temuco. Carlos Foddech, who led the farm movement in Cautin province against the Allende government and was again leading the protest movement, was exiled.

The action shook the traditional rightist political bastions.

Chile's armed forces are strictly loyal to General Pinochet and any sign of disaffection is regarded as personal disloyalty and brings swift dismissal. The present economic crisis would have to continue and deepen for the military to make any real demands for policy changes.

But the repressive power of the regime — which has kept Chile on the list of countries that are reported upon annually for human rights violations to the United Nations General Assembly — rests daily with the various police and internal

## Salvadoran Defies Order, Puts Unit on Alert

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — A top Salvadoran military commander refused an order sending him to a diplomatic post in Uruguay, placed his garrison on alert and Friday called for the resignation of Defense Minister Guillermo Garcia.

Colonel Sigfredo Ochoa Perez, commander of the garrison at San-Suntepeque in the northern department of Cabañas, refused an order late Thursday from General Garcia to take the post in Uruguay and placed his troops on alert several hours later.

Colonel Ochoa, 40, considered by colleagues and U.S. military advisers as one of the best field commanders in the government's three-year war against leftist insurgents, asked other officers to join him and called General Garcia "a corrupt man who has become strong through manipulation."

A captain in the headquarters of the U.S.-trained, 100-man Atonal Battalion in Usulután, 60 miles (96 kilometers) southeast of San Salvador, said battalion officers were behind Colonel Ochoa.

The captain added, "We are offering our moral support to Colonel Ochoa so he may stay where he is. Any order given against the San-Suntepeque battalion will be disobeyed."

General Garcia met with the U.S. ambassador, Deane R. Hinton, Friday at armed forces headquarters in San Salvador, but it was not known what was discussed. General Garcia, defense minister for three years, has irritated rightist officers by supporting an array of social reforms.

In Washington, United Press International reported, a State Department official said, "We don't regard this as an attempted coup. There have been no other preemptive acts. We are watching and waiting, watching this closely."

The Atonal Battalion is commanded by Colonel Napoleon Calto, who was rushed to San Salvador Thursday. Colonel Calto and Colonel Domingo Monterosa,

commander of another U.S.-trained, anti-guerrilla battalion, Atlacatl, are military schoolmates of Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly, and Colonel Miguel Mender of the Ramon Bellosa Battalion, the third U.S.-trained battalion in El Salvador.

There was no immediate reaction from the Atlacatl and Bellosa battalions.

In San Salvador, Colonel Eusebio Coto, a Defense Ministry spokesman, said the ministry had taken no official position on Colonel Ochoa's actions.

In El Paraiso, 45 miles north of the capital, Colonel Maximiliano Leyva, commander of the 4th Infantry Brigade, said Colonel Ochoa's action was "of a personal nature and has nothing to do with the position of the armed forces."

Colonel Ochoa said from his headquarters Thursday: "Either he [Garcia] goes or we go. We are not afraid to die on the job."

He said he did not expect a mili-

## INSIDE



President Karl Carstens telling West Germans that he will call elections on March 6. Page 3.

■ In the latest in a string of West German corporate failures, Korf Industrie und Handel, the parent company of the Korf Steel group, has asked for a court receiver to protect it from creditors. Page 9.

■ The State Department, citing "significant steps" by the Guatemalan government toward protection of human rights, announced its approval of a \$6-million request for military spare parts. Page 2.

■ The U.S. unemployment rate edged up to 10.8 percent in December, but the Labor Department says the latest figures indicate the worst of the recession-induced joblessness may be over. Page 9.



# Israel Finding Cures for Its Psychiatric Casualties of War

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — A 35-year-old Israeli soldier, seeing his friends blown apart under heavy artillery bombardment during the war in Lebanon, collapsed on the battlefield and was evacuated to a treatment center.

There, he sat and stared at one spot on the floor, unresponsive to his surroundings, making contact

only when someone touched him and, at the same time, called his name. He developed a phobia about guns, refusing to touch a rifle.

Another soldier spent 24 hours crying, yelling, rolling on the floor, talking to his dead friend and crawling around trying to piece together what he imagined were the parts of his friend's dismembered body. A soldier who saw his good friend burned in a tank could not

stop moaning and crying, and felt profound guilt for not trying to save him.

These were some of the casualties of the Lebanon war who did not make the Israeli Army's daily statistics, for their wounds were psychological.

Known in World War I as "shell shock," and in World War II as "battle fatigue," the phenomenon is now called "combat reaction" by the elaborate teams of army psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers mobilized to cope with approximately 600 Israeli soldiers who became psychiatric casualties during the Lebanon war.

There were 23 psychiatric casualties for every 100 physical casualties, officials say.

Some of the cases, methods of treatment and correlations with sociological and personality traits are being described by army officers this week in an international symposium on psychological stress sponsored by Tel Aviv University.

Although combat reaction was observed as early as a problem in Israel until the October war of 1973, when fierce combat and heavy initial losses were accompanied by unprecedented psychiatric problems among the troops.

Army psychologists estimate that the actual ratio of psychiatric to physical casualties in 1973 may have approached 40 or 50 to 100, although official figures were kept considerably lower than that by excluding those psychiatric cases whose symptoms did not surface immediately and those who were also physically wounded.

In addition, "the symptoms were less severe" in the Lebanon war, according to Major Reuven Bar-On, a psychologist in the Mental Health Department of the Israel Defense Forces.

Fifty-six percent of the 600 cases displayed anxiety reactions, 38 percent depression, 34 percent sleep disturbances, 34 percent fear, 24 percent social estrangement and detachment and 22 percent convulsive reactions, in which emotional trauma was converted into bodily dysfunctions such as limping, blindness and deafness.

Symptoms encountered with less frequency included crying, decreased appetite, headaches, exhaustion, psychomotor disturbances (shaking or moving about uncomfortably), disturbing dreams and memories, speech impairment, irritability, aggression, memory loss and noise sensitivity. Dissociative states (episodic loss of contact with reality) occurred in 11 percent of the cases, less frequently in the Lebanon war than in 1973, Major Bar-On reported.

Psychologists tend to see battle fatigue as a statement that "I cannot carry on," or an "exit ticket" from combat, which then often re-



During the war, an Israeli armored personnel carrier rumbled through Beirut, bearing dove and gun symbols and the chalked message "War for Peace" in English and Arabic.

sults in feelings of guilt, loss of self-esteem or a sense of helplessness, which the therapists try to correct.

In trying to draw psychological and sociological profiles of the casualties, the army found that the soldiers most severely affected had a background of personality disorders, including chronic neurotic conditions, according to Dr. Reuven Segal, a psychiatrist who served as deputy commander of a treatment unit in the rear.

His patients, he said, had displayed difficulties in school, difficulties in social adjustment and in intimate relationships, problems in marital life, difficulties in choosing and staying with an occupation.

Examining sociological characteristics, Major Zahava Solomon, a psychologist in the Mental Health Department, found that the higher the educational level, the less the chance of a soldier's becoming a psychiatric casualty. Only 6 percent of the casualties had gone beyond 12th grade.

The risk also increased somewhat with age, she said, and 80 percent of the casualties were reservists, 19 percent were draftees and only 1 percent were career military men.

Some army psychologists, including Americans attending the symposium, believe that individual personality factors have less to do with vulnerability to combat fatigue than do the characteristics of the battle and the unit.

Dr. Franklin D. Jones of the neuropsychiatry division of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, said that although elite units, such as the 82d Airborne Division, inevitably have low rates of psychiatric casualties, a study of the 82d "found extremely pathological personalities" among the paratroopers.

Asked whether combat reactions had been fostered by the lack of broad support in Israel for the war, or the outright opposition by soldiers themselves, Yobanan Wozner, head of Tel Aviv University's School of Social Work, who served in a treatment unit, said: "We have no scientific information, but my impression is no."

After finding itself unprepared in 1973, the army this time organized a three-echelon treatment system in an effort to return as many victims as possible to their combat units quickly.

In Lebanon, front-line psychiatric units were established to take casualties overnight, or for 24 to 72 hours at the most. Commanders and fellow soldiers were encouraged to visit, and 59 percent of those treated were returned to their combat units.

Second-line centers were set up on army bases just inside the Israeli border for those whose front-line treatment failed. The longest period of treatment was 14 days. If that failed, the soldier was sent to a third-line center, called the Combat Fitness Retraining Unit, on a base in central Israel.

The emphasis in both centers was on keeping the soldiers in a military milieu, in uniform, in

physical fitness programs and, ultimately, in weapons training as well as group and individual therapy.

At first, when therapists told them they would be shooting on the target range, the soldiers jeered and cursed, since almost all of them had developed a gun phobia.

"This gun does awful things to people," one said, "so I never will touch this garbage." But step by step they were re-exposed to weapons, often with the help of the group.

One friend helped a soldier by putting parts of a dismantled rifle in his pockets; another sat next to him with a gun.

The 35-year-old soldier who just stared at the floor was brought out of his stupor time and again by others in his therapy group, who touched him and called his name whenever he lost contact.

One soldier finally said to him, "What will you do when your son asks why you don't go to reserve duty like all fathers?" At that, the 35-year-old agreed to help himself. He allowed gun parts to be put into his pockets and finally fired on the target range, as did almost all the others.

Colonel Reuven Gal, who until recently was chief psychologist for the army, added a footnote: He had found striking similarities in the personalities of heroes and psychiatric casualties.

"I really believe these two behavior patterns have a lot in common. They act in a very extreme way, breaking down or going into a burst of bravery. It is only a matter of chance whether he will be decorated or treated."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Swiss Expel 2 Soviet Diplomats

BERN (AP) — Two Geneva-based Soviet diplomats, including one accredited to the United Nations office, have been expelled by Swiss authorities for "political espionage."

The case was disclosed Friday in a Justice Ministry communiqué that said the two men had been found trying to collect information on "residential control and civil registers" in Switzerland. A spokesman declined to elaborate on the nature of the illegal activities.

Official Swiss sources indicated that both diplomats left the country a few days ago. Switzerland filed a protest with the Soviet Embassy in Bern before Christmas, declaring them unwelcome. Their identities were withheld but the communiqué said the other diplomat had been assigned to the consulate general in Geneva.

### Danish Fisherman Fined £30,000

NORTH SHIELDS, England (UPI) — Kent Kirk, a leader of Danish fishermen arrested while violating Britain's new 12-mile protected fishing zone, was convicted Friday and fined £30,000 (\$48,000) and assessed £400 costs by a magistrate's court.

Mr. Kirk, 34, who is also a member of the European Parliament, was caught Thursday fishing in the zone off northeastern England. He pleaded not guilty and contended the new regulations were illegal under the Treaty of Rome establishing the Common Market in 1957. Britain imposed the 12-mile rule Jan. 1 after a Danish parliamentary committee turned down a Common Market fisheries compromise.

The Dane said he would appeal his case in Britain, then in the European Court of Justice if he was not acquitted. He said he was not surprised by the heavy fine. "I have set out to achieve what I wanted and I got it. By being able to take this case to Europe I will win."



Kent Kirk

### Pym Hails East Bloc Peace Offer

LONDON (Reuters) — Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain welcomed Friday the Warsaw Pact nations' offer to sign a nonaggression pact with NATO and said the West would give it serious attention.

"I think it's a document of great significance," Mr. Pym said in a radio interview. "I also think it's a very important moment in international affairs." Britain's initial reaction to the proposed mutual nonuse of nuclear weapons was muted.

Mr. Pym added that Western countries had not yet received an official text of the statement, issued Wednesday at the end of a meeting in Prague of leaders of the seven-nation Communist alliance.

### Corsica Is Tense After Bombing

AIACCIO, Corsica (Reuters) — Tension gripped Corsica Friday after separatist guerrillas replied to a French government crackdown on political violence with a bomb attack in central Ajaccio.

The bombing, blamed on the outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front, caused concern among residents about a confrontation between the separatists and newly strengthened security forces, sources said.

The explosion Thursday night badly damaged a driving school that had been the target of several previous attacks. Other buildings in the area were also damaged.

### For the Record

PRETORIA (UPI) — A land-mine explosion killed seven South African troops and wounded one at Koosveld in northeastern South-West Africa (Namibia), military spokesmen said Friday. The spokesman did not say when the blast took place.

WARSAW (Reuters) — A Polish military court sentenced a West German businessman to four years in jail Friday on charges of spying for Western intelligence services, the official PAP press agency said. The businessman was identified as Lech Jan Szamotulski.

## The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on: Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to

expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

#### INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank

#### REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumartono, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)
- H.E. Professor I.R. Soedarsono Hadisapocro, Minister of Agriculture
- I.R. Suhartoyo, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology

#### FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Dato' Ahmad Ridauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato' Ishak Bin Patch Aikah, Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)

#### REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yun, Chairman of the Economic Development Board
- An invitation has been extended to H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore

#### REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Cesar Virata, Prime Minister
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry
- Third speaker to be announced

#### KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
- Mr. Chanchai Leechavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
- Dr. Thongchai Hongladaromp, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
- Mr. Sivavong Changkasi, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry

#### TRADE WITH ASEAN

The three guest luncheon speakers will represent major trading partners of the ASEAN nations: the United States, Japan and the European Community.

- Mr. William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative
- Mr. Naohiro Amaya, Senior Advisor on International Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan
- Viscount Etienne Davignon, Vice-President, Commission of the European Communities

#### CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

The participation fee is US \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 20. A cancellation fee of US \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 3 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

For further information please contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris. Tel.: (33-1) 747.12.65, Telex: 612832. Or Far East Consult Pte Ltd. in Singapore. Tel.: (65) 733.85.69.

Conference location: Mandarin Hotel. Information on preferential rooms rates will be sent to you on receipt of this form.

Return to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	
Surname	B-1-83
First name	
Position	
Company	
Address	
City/Country	
Telephone	Telex
Company activity	

## U.S. Housing Officials Defend Free Travel

By Howard Kurtz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senior officials at the Department of Housing and Urban Development took two dozen trips last year to places ranging from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, to Milan in which their air fare or hotel costs were paid by groups of real estate agents, builders and city and county officials.

Donald I. Hovde, HUD undersecretary, for example, spent two days in Puerto Rico in September as a guest of the Pennsylvania Association of Realtors according to department records. Mr. Hovde also took a six-day, \$3,600 trip to Italy, where his plane fare, hotel and some meals were paid for by the Italian chapter of the International Real Estate Federation.

Builders, realtors and cities and counties all receive money from HUD and are affected by a variety of department decisions. The travel financed by these groups is in addition to numerous trips that senior department officials took last year at government expense.

HUD policy prohibits employees from accepting free trips from companies that are regulated by or do business with the department. But, in a memo last May that largely contradicted what had been the policy of the administration of former President Jimmy Carter, Mr. Hovde encouraged senior employees to accept free travel from trade associations, "regardless of whether the industry or group is regulated by HUD or the members of the association have business dealings with the department."

"Current fiscal realities make it appropriate that such offers be not only accepted, but encouraged, even to the extent that the organization's willingness to reimburse expenses will be taken into account in the department's determination of whether to approve the travel," Mr. Hovde wrote.

He added, however, that free travel should be discouraged in some circumstances because it "may tend to create a public impression that the offer is made to influence the department's official actions or to obtain preferential treatment."

Asked this week about his own travel, Mr. Hovde said his eight expense-paid trips were "just part of the invitation. I've checked with the general counsel's office and it's perfectly legitimate."

Michael Bernardo, an official with the Pennsylvania realtors, said Mr. Hovde was invited to their convention because he is a former president of the National Association of Realtors, and "we thought it would be a good idea to have him tell us what's going on in Washington. He was on the program. We don't bring them in to have fun."

Stephen Bollinger, HUD's assistant secretary for community planning and development, had some

expenses paid on 10 trips last year. He said he had just turned down a free trip from a mortgage banking firm because it would look improper, but that he could do nothing for trade associations.

He said, "The test I have is, are these guys pimping me? Am I being brought there to be manipulated?"

The Reason Foundation, a libertarian think tank, paid the expenses of Emanuel S. Savas, HUD assistant secretary, to address the group in Santa Barbara, California, and gave him a \$250 honorarium.

HUD rules prohibit an employee from accepting fees for discussing department business. Mr. Savas said he took a half-day's leave to address the group on his recent book, "Privatizing the Public Sector." But the foundation president, Bob Poole, said Mr. Savas also spoke "on what HUD is doing and

some of the research in his division."

The Washington Post reported Thursday that Mr. Savas, a strong advocate of cutting federal aid to the cities, charged the government for more than \$14,000 in travel last year, including five trips to Europe and 20 trips to New York, where he spent weekends with his family in Tarrytown, New Jersey, after conducting official business.

Mr. Savas said these were all legitimate business trips and that he saved money by avoiding hotel costs in New York. A White House spokesman said Thursday that presidential counsel Fred F. Fielding has no plans to look into Mr. Savas's travel.

Two months ago, Mr. Hovde agreed to repay the government \$2,800 in overtime costs for using a HUD car to commute from his home in McLean, Virginia.

Mr. Hovde said he was not aware of the report.

The officials said the administration was eager to go ahead with the sale now because it felt a show of support for General Rios Montt would strengthen his position against rightist forces opposed to his rule.

### Key Shuttle Test To Delay Flight

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Space agency officials postponed Friday the maiden flight of the second space shuttle, Challenger, by a month so engineers can test-fire its main engines a second time to locate the source of a mysterious hydrogen leak.

Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, associate administrator in charge of space flight for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said the repeat testing will be scheduled for the end of January. He said the flight of the Challenger is expected at the end of February.

"All data have been carefully analyzed and we are determined that a confirming flight-readiness firing is a prudent course," General Abrahamson said. "The lengthy launch delay means the Challenger's second flight, a shuttle mission scheduled for April 20, will also be delayed."

The administration's assessment of enhanced protection of human rights has been supported by recent press accounts.

In addition, Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of

## ADOPTION SERVICES

We are a licensed adoption agency now accepting applications for adoption of children born in the U.S.A.

For information, please write or call:

**FRIENDS OF CHILDREN, INC.**  
4325 Memorial Drive  
Decatur, Georgia 30032, U.S.A.  
Telephone: (404) 294-9000.

## HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

Est. 1911  
5, rue Daumesnil, PARIS  
Just tell the taxi driver  
"bring me to Harry's"  
or Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich  
or N/S Astor at sea.

هكنا من الأهل



# Carstens Calls West German Elections in March

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN, — President Karl Carstens dissolved the lower house of the West German Parliament Friday and, bowing to the wishes of the nation's political parties, called early general elections, to be held March 6.

The president's decision, which had been expected, came after Chancellor Helmut Kohl tentatively lost a confidence motion in the Bundestag on Dec. 17 in order to open the way to new elections.

Unlike most West European heads of government, the West German chancellor does not have the discretion to force elections at will. Some legal experts have accused Mr. Kohl of abusing the spirit of the West German constitution, which has numerous safeguards to ensure governmental stability.

President Carstens, who like the chancellor is a Christian Democrat, was reported to harbor doubts about the confidence motion device, but he voiced none in a brief televised speech Friday evening.

He observed that all parties had expressed to him their wish for new elections and that, as president, he was not in a position to judge the motivations of deputies who had expressed a lack of confidence in Chancellor Kohl.

"Many believe that the situation

after March 6 could be more difficult than it now is," the president said, alluding to fears that no stable Bundestag majority might emerge from the vote. "But such uncertainty is involved with nearly every election."

The thrust of the president's remarks was to lend constitutional legitimacy to the confidence motion device, rendering the West German constitution more flexible for future political impasses.

Most opinion polls show the Christian Democrats taking just about 50 percent of the vote. But the Free Democrats, the junior partners in the coalition, have been consistently polling less than the 5 percent of the popular vote required for them to return to the Bundestag.

A recent poll by the well-regarded Allensbach institute gave the Christian Democrats 51.1 percent, the opposition Social Democrats 38.6 percent, the radical Greens movement 6.3 percent and the Free Democrats 3.6 percent.

But no major polls have been published since the Social Democrats won an unexpected majority victory in state elections in Hamburg on Dec. 19.

The Hamburg vote suggested that the conservative Kohl government was vulnerable to accusations that it was siding with the affluent against the poor, and that the West German electorate may be fairly

volatile at a time of mounting unemployment and looming cutbacks in social spending.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, has begun to soften his tone toward the Soviet Union in recent days in what appears to be a series of remarks aimed at an anxious electorate.

In a party statement issued Friday, Mr. Genscher called the Warsaw Pact's offer of arms reductions and a nonaggression pact "noteworthy and remarkable" and declared rather effusively that as the new year dawned "the East-West dialogue is in full swing."

Mr. Genscher also suggested that alternatives to the Reagan administration's "zero option" at the Soviet-American nuclear arms reductions talks in Geneva should be considered. Under the zero option, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would forgo its planned deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe this year if the Soviet Union dismantled its comparable intermediate-range weapons.

Mr. Genscher said an "interim result" of the negotiations could mean a reduction of the 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles that NATO plans to deploy in return for the "widest possible" limitation of Soviet missiles.

Last November, a government spokesman said that partial results

might be acceptable at Geneva, and Mr. Genscher's remarks appeared to give greater force to this shift from the zero option.

## Reagan and Vogel Meet

In Washington, Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic Party candidate for chancellor in the March elections, told President Ronald Reagan on Friday that concern with the nuclear arms race is growing in his country and

throughout Europe. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Vogel said after the half-hour White House meeting that he is "doing everything" to negotiate an agreement with the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear weapons.

Based on that promise, Mr. Vogel said he was prepared to cooperate with "our old ally," the United States, if he wins election to head the West German government.

## COPENHAGEN

### Sheraton Style



Near Tivoli gardens, in a beautiful downtown location overlooking St. Jørgens lake, the Sheraton Copenhagen is convenient for business and pleasure. Theaters and shopping for the most discriminating tastes are nearby. Our business facilities and services can accommodate the most demanding executives. And to soothe you after a demanding day, relax in our private health club and sauna, and then dine on fine cuisine at the "King's Court Restaurant."

For more information call

**01/636-6411**

in London, or call

**01/19-17-00**

in Copenhagen. Or call your local Sheraton Hotel or your travel agent.

**Copenhagen Sheraton**

## Exile Predicts a 'Show' for West, Then Repression Under Andropov

By Charles J. Hanley

*The Associated Press*  
NEW YORK — Pyotr G. Griorenko, a former Soviet major general whose book "Memoirs" offers a rare glimpse at generations of Kremlin leaders, says Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet Union's new leader, probably will free some jailed dissidents soon as a gesture to the West.

"But there is no doubt the repression then will be stepped up," he said. "You must understand: The new head of the government is a cop."

The 75-year-old exile, long one of the Soviet Union's best-known dissidents, was interviewed at his home in Long Island City, a grimy industrial corner of New York City.

He has been in the United States since 1977, when he left Moscow for medical treatment and the Soviet government stripped him of his citizenship.

"Memoirs," just published by W.W. Norton & Co., details a life crowded with history — a childhood amid the fury of revolution, a fervent communist young manhood, combat commands in World War II, postwar disillusionment, a daring personal campaign for democracy and, finally, suppression.

In the early 1970s, General Griorenko was put in psychiatric prison for four years because of his protest activities. He was diagnosed as suffering from paranoia "with the presence of reformist ideas." Three American psychiatrists later found him to be mentally sound.

He never met Mr. Andropov, who headed the KGB secret police from 1967 to 1982, but General Griorenko's wife, Zinaida, once tangled with Mr. Andropov for an hour.

In 1972, she asked for an appointment with the KGB chief to appeal for her husband's release. When she arrived at KGB offices, she was met by a man she recognized as Mr. Andropov but who identified himself as "Yuri Andreievich Yuriy."

"He said, 'Why come to us? The doctors should handle the general's case,'" she recalled.

"I told him, 'Both you and I know my husband is normal.' And he said, 'O.K., let's talk about his future.'"

Mr. Andropov wanted to know what her husband would do if he were released, Mrs. Griorenko said. "I told him he would probably write a history of the Second World War," a project suggested to him by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn.

"Oh, no, he won't!" Mr. Andropov replied, according to Mrs. Griorenko. "History is also a kind of politics."

She described Mr. Andropov as "very shy, very smooth. He tried to be nice." But her husband was not freed for two more years.

General Griorenko said he expected Mr. Andropov, who succeeded Leonid I. Brezhnev, to

"make a show for the West" and allow Andrei A. Sakharov, a prominent dissident, to return to Moscow from his banishment in Gorky or to free some seriously ill dissidents from prison.

"But then he will return to the old line he followed at the KGB — suppressing dissent," he said.

General Griorenko acknowledged that the dissident movement has been hit hard by a crackdown on the Helsinki Watch human rights groups in Moscow and other Soviet cities.

"But the movement is changing its form," he said. "There is now a Soviet pacifist movement, there are growing nationalist movements among minorities, and the dissident religious movements are very widespread."

His 6-foot-3 frame is now bent with age, and he trembles from Parkinson's disease, a nerve disorder. But he remains alert, speaking in a forceful baritone.

He was interviewed through an interpreter in his simply furnished fifth-floor apartment, in a living room full of books and memorabilia, Russian icons and Tchaikovsky records. He and Zinaida, his second wife, care for his eldest son, Oleg, an invalid. Another son lives with his family nearby.

General Griorenko's "Memoirs" seeks to puncture some official myths about Kremlin leaders: • Although Mr. Brezhnev was adulated as a World War II hero, General Griorenko, who served with him, writes that Mr. Brezhnev avoided the battlefield. "But they still depict things as if Brezhnev had himself led an attack."

• Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, the renowned World War II general, was poorly educated in military science, made "childish" mistakes and was "cruel and vengeful."

• Nikita S. Khrushchev, a commander in the midst of an important World War II battle, "acted like a child, frightened" and contributed to a Soviet defeat. Later, as prime minister, he stripped the dissident Griorenko of his military rank but at the last minute declined to sign the potentially illegal decree. A fellow Politburo member signed it instead.

## This is a Grand Slam

NORTH(D)			
♦AKJ1098			
♥AJ10			
♦AK8			
♦A			
WEST			
♦Q542			
♥Q962			
♦1074			
♦86			
EAST			
♥73			
♥73			
♦J952			
♦Q10532			
SOUTH			
♥K754			
♦Q63			
♦K74			

The bidding was:

North	West	South	East
2♣	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♥	Pass
3♠	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
4♠	Pass	4♥	Pass
7♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

NORTH(D)			
♦AKJ1098			
♥AJ10			
♦AK8			
♦A			
WEST			
♦Q542			
♥Q962			
♦1074			
♦86			
EAST			
♥73			
♥73			
♦J952			
♦Q10532			
SOUTH			
♥K754			
♦Q63			
♦K74			

The bidding was:

North	West	South	East
2♣	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♠	Pass	3♥	Pass
3♠	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
4♠	Pass	4♥	Pass
7♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

## Doubled

If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain—the whole world in just a few tightly written, fact-packed pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant datelines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

But why not double the bargain? Enjoy twice as many newspapers with double the headlines, business trends, candid commentary, high fashion and comic strip hi-jinks, exciting sports and bridge columns, too?

By subscribing to the International Herald Tribune for six months or a year, you receive each copy at almost half the newsstand price. Up to 46% off, to be precise, depending on where you live. Twice as many Tribs for your money.

Subscribe now and we'll speed bargain-price Tribs to your home or office from our various simultaneous distribution points in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Join the global who's who of thought-leader readers who turn to each morning's Trib for the latest in objectively reported world news, briskly written opinion, the day's closing business tabulations, buy-and-sell reports from the international market-place, at-the-stadium recaps of just-completed matches, what's happening in the world of culture—and all in an international perspective.

Double the value of the Trib by halving its price.

Subscribe now so you don't miss a single issue. Just fill out the coupon below and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for new subscribers only.

## Your Deal.

To: Subscription Manager,  
International Herald Tribune  
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,  
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France  
Telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832

☐ Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

My name

Address

City

Job/Profession

Company activity

Nationality

8-1-83

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published in the U.S. by The International Herald Tribune, Inc.

## U.S. Might Change Arms Stance If MX Is Rejected, Reagan Warns

By Michael Getler

*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has warned that if Congress does not approve his MX missile there will have to be a "reassessment" of his strategic arms reduction proposals made to the Soviet Union at Geneva.

The president laid out his views in a letter this week to Representative Jack Kemp, a New York Republican. Mr. Kemp had earlier urged Mr. Reagan to consider suspending U.S. participation in the strategic arms reduction negotiations — or START talks — and related negotiations over European-based nuclear missiles if Congress did not support both the long-range MX missile and the intermediate-range Pershing-2 missile meant for deployment in Western Europe by the end of this year.

Funds for both were included in the special session of Congress in December.

President Reagan, in his response to Mr. Kemp, emphasized that his START proposals for deep reductions in the long-range missile arsenals of both sides were based on the assumption that the new

MX missile would actually be deployed.

Administration officials indicated Thursday that this was meant as a warning to MX critics that if they kill the missile they could also cause a "very lengthy" reassessment of the U.S. position at the Geneva talks and thereby delay the arms control process, which many MX opponents support.

Mr. Kemp wrote the president as Congress last month was rejecting administration requests for \$988 million to begin production of the MX. That rejection came largely because the lawmakers lacked confidence in the administration's proposed "dense pack" basing plan, in which 100 of the missiles would be deployed in a relatively tight cluster at a Wyoming air force base.

The administration has appointed a commission to study the basing question.

The president's letter also contains some of the clearest language yet used by the White House to make the point that the MX missile is not meant to be given away as a bargaining chip in negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The START negotiations deal

with intercontinental missiles and bombers, while the other set of talks attempts to limit intermediate-range nuclear weapons based in Europe.

In his Jan. 4 letter, which administration officials made available, President Reagan gave no indication that he would break off the talks, and aides said that is unlikely.

But he added that the U.S. proposal at START for sizable reductions in missiles and warheads on both sides "is based on the assumption that our force structure will include MX 'Peacekeeper' ICBMs in a survivable basing mode. We certainly could not accept a situation wherein all of the Soviet missiles permitted were recently deployed modern systems, while ours were all far older."

Mr. Reagan then invoked this assessment by Edward L. Rowley, the chief U.S. strategic arms negotiator: "There is no question that a failure to fund and deploy the MX would have a serious impact on our future force structure and would handcuff our negotiators and require a reassessment of our START proposals."

Mr. Kemp wrote the president as Congress last month was rejecting administration requests for \$988 million to begin production of the MX. That rejection came largely because the lawmakers lacked confidence in the administration's proposed "dense pack" basing plan, in which 100 of the missiles would be deployed in a relatively tight cluster at a Wyoming air force base.

The administration has appointed a commission to study the basing question.

The president's letter also contains some of the clearest language yet used by the White House to make the point that the MX missile is not meant to be given away as a bargaining chip in negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The START negotiations deal

## Quality Manpower From Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka & Thailand

We are a well organized recruiting group, a group of government licensed leading recruiting companies of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand having its Middle East liaison office to procure demands of manpower as well as to ensure prompt and efficient service to the prospective employers of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, U.A.E., Qatar, Muscat (Oman), Libya, Malaysia and in any countries of the world.

We can supply you most efficient, reliable, hard working qualities and cost effective workforce in all categories with time guarantee and maximum back-up facilities.

If you need multinational workforce and if you prefer to bring your multinational workforce through 'ONE' well organized recruiting group and if you have ready block visa of any categories of workers to work from above Asian country/countries or your block visa is under process or you are expecting a project or you need a permanent arrangement to handle your regular manpower requirements from above country/countries, let us put our technology to serve for you. Resident representative for Bangladesh company and resident representative for companies of other countries are available at your beck and call, kindly telex or write to:

Multinational Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tlx: 401969, Tel: 660 1294, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.  
Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.



## Quiet Lesson in State Politics

New Jersey Mandates Silence, or Is It School Prayer?

By Michael Norman  
New York Times Service

WEST CALDWELL, New Jersey — At 9 a.m. Thursday, Ann Pancila, secretary to the principal of James Caldwell High School here, speaking into a public address system, asked for the attention of the school's 754 students and, in a clear and authoritative voice, proclaimed: "We are now going to observe one minute of silence."

In Room 512, some of the 17 students sat quietly, a few fidgeted in their seats, a couple of them giggled.

Their class on the methods and procedures of the U.S. Supreme Court had just come to a close. On this particular day, the students had spent the preceding 45 minutes discussing prayer in the public schools and New Jersey's new law mandating a moment of silence.

It had been a spirited discussion, in some ways much like the one that took place in the New Jersey Senate on Dec. 16 when the legislators overrode a veto by Governor

Thomas Kean and the moment of silence became state law.

Since then, the law and the swirl of opinion surrounding it have been taken up in many forums. The American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey says that on Monday it will file suit in Federal District Court in Trenton to challenge it, arguing that the moment of silence is really an effort to introduce prayer in the public schools.

The law is succinct: "Principals and teachers in each public elementary and secondary school of each school district in this state shall permit students to observe a one-minute period of silence to be used solely at the discretion of the individual student, before the opening exercises of each day, for quiet and private contemplation or introspection."

In Room 512, there was little quiet, some private contemplation about coming tests and at least one moment of religious introspection. "I won't deny that I do pray," said

Brian Kleppe, 17, a Roman Catholic. "I don't think there's anything wrong with it."

Like most of her classmates, Sharon Connolly, 17, watched the clock. There is a private joke in Room 512 about the varying duration of a minute of silence. The principal's secretary, it turns out, sometimes observes a 30- or 45-second minute before she calls for the Pledge of Allegiance. On Thursday, the minute of silence was a minute and eight seconds.

"For me I have to be alone to pray," Miss Connolly said. "I can't concentrate on God when there's all these people around. There's no law that says everyone has to be quiet."

The students in Room 512 were not the only ones this week who were confused about the meaning of the new law and exactly what it does and does not demand. The state's Education Department simply passed the text of the bill to each district — most of which implemented the moment of silence this week, after the holiday recess — and left it up to local school officials to interpret it.

In nearby Montclair, for example, there is no formal call made at the beginning of the day. "The statute does not require any formal announcement," said Superintendent Mary Lee Fitzgerald. "We have simply told the principals to tell the teachers that nothing should interfere with a student's right to observe it."

The executive director of the ACLU, Jeffrey Fogel, said his group would challenge the law on the basis that it violates the First Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits a legislative body from making a law "respecting the establishment of religion."

One of the plaintiffs in the suit will be Jeffrey May, a high school physics teacher in Edison who refused to observe the minute of silence in his homeroom class.

According to Mr. Fogel, Mr. May was "threatened with disciplinary action for his insubordination" and relieved of his homeroom duties.

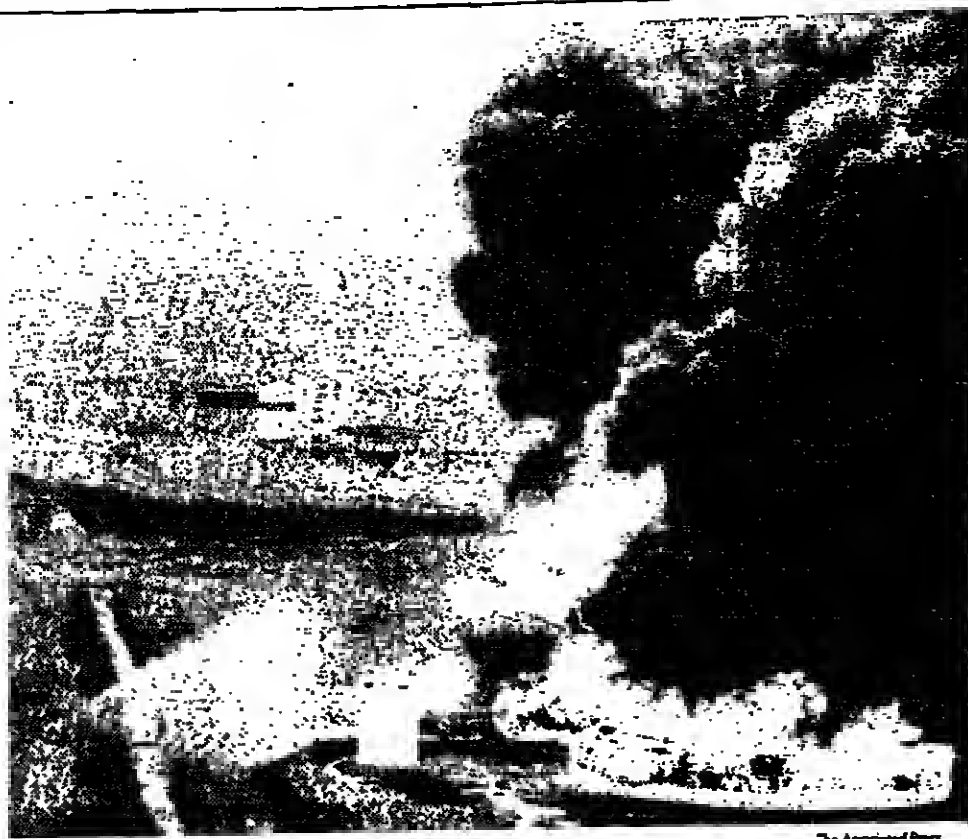
Mr. May's sentiments are shared by Richard Woudenberg, the teacher in Room 512, but despite his convictions, Mr. Woudenberg did not bear an inner voice that called him to civil disobedience.

"I see this as an ominous intrusion by the religionists," he said. "But it's a law that doesn't require any action on my part. I don't have to be an actor in this little drama."

Instead, Mr. Woudenberg turned a controversy into a lesson and made a minute of silence the meat for 45 minutes of debate.

In his office, Frank Gambelli, the principal, paused for a moment to reflect on the new law and to offer a rhetorical question.

"Is it," he asked, "indeed for the kids in use as they see fit? Or is it a veiled attempt to get prayer into the public schools? God only knows."



**FIRE AND SMOKE IN NEW JERSEY** — Flames and billows of smoke rose from a Texaco fuel tank farm in Newark, New Jersey, after a storage tank ruptured and exploded early Friday, setting three other tanks on fire. One person was killed, at least 23 were injured and one person was reported missing in the blast.

## U.S. Governors Blame Recession For States' Poor Fiscal Condition

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The financial condition of most states deteriorated last year, mainly as a result of the recession, the National Governors' Association has reported.

Nine states, including California, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, expect to end the current fiscal year with large deficits unless they increase taxes or sharply reduce spending, the governors' report said Thursday.

Adding up the projections of state budget officers, the governors' association said that states would have an aggregate budget deficit of nearly \$2 billion in the current fiscal year. This, it said, represented a "dramatic change" from the experience of the last two years: a cumulative surplus of \$4.8 billion in the fiscal year 1981 and a surplus of \$2.4 billion in the fiscal year 1982.

Forty-one states responded to questionnaires sent out by the governors' association in its ninth annual survey of state fiscal conditions. The results, according to the report, are "by far the bleakest yet."

Governor Scott M. Matheson of Utah, the chairman of the National Governors' Association, said that the recession had had a "devastating" effect on state finances. "We are cutting into the fiber of basic services now," Governor Matheson, a Democrat, said in an interview. "Social programs are dying on the vine where they are absolutely needed."

This year's survey was notable because it found less regional variation in financial problems. Sun Belt states of the South and the West joined older industrial states of the Northeast and Middle West in reporting fiscal difficulties.

In the 41 states, totals for the current fiscal year are now expected to total \$137 billion, which is \$7.9 billion less than state officials were predicting just six months earlier. Such large changes in state revenue estimates are unusual, according to a spokesman for the governors' association.

The recession that began 18 months ago is the most important factor in the deterioration of state finances, the report said. "The growth in unemployment," it said, "has placed major demands on unemployment compensation funds at the same time that the recession has depressed revenues to such funds from payroll taxes."

The reduction of inflation has often been described as one of President Ronald Reagan's major economic achievements. But with inflation lower than they anticipated, state officials report that sales tax collections, a major source of revenue for most states, have fallen below expectations.

State government spending has not declined as much as sales tax revenues, they said. The report describes various austerity measures taken by states to deal with their financial problems.

Of the 39 states responding to this part of the questionnaire, 32 said they had reduced state spend-

ing across the board or in selected programs. Twenty-two states increased taxes or user fees permanently or temporarily. Thirty-three said they had imposed hiring limitations: 18 laid off state employees, and eight states initiated furloughs.

In many states, governors have recommended or will soon recommend additional austerity measures to balance the budget. Legislatures are meeting this year in every state, and governors are beginning new terms of office in 36 states.

## Crucial Cellular Change Identified, May Be Key to How Cancer Works

By Philip J. Hiltz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two Johns Hopkins University researchers have identified a crucial change that occurs when normal cells turn into tumor cells, a change that could be a key to how cancers work, according to a report published in a scientific journal Friday.

The change is new evidence that supports the widely held belief about the nature of cancer — that cancer cells are simply normal cells with a few damaging, normally inactive genes that somehow are freed and turned on again.

"Whatever cancer is," said Andrew Feinberg, one of the researchers, "it has to do with turning on genes that should be quiet."

For example, genes for fast growth that normally are active only during the time an animal is an embryo, might create the abnormal growth that characterizes tumors if they were turned back on in adult cells.

Also, the genes that fetal cells use to invade others to force the development of the body's organs are still present throughout life, but are turned off. If those genes are turned back on, a normal cell might again invade neighboring cells, as tumor cells do.

In their work reported in the Jan. 7 issue of the journal, *Nature*, Mr. Feinberg and Bert Vogelstein took both normal cells and tumor cells from the colon, lungs and liver in five cancer patients.

They checked three genes in each of the cancer cells — two for blood manufacture and one that makes human growth hormone. Each of the three genes is normally turned off by being "covered up" or "methylated" with chemicals called methyl groups. This happened in the normal cells of the patients which the scientists studied.

But when they took tumor cells from the colon, lung and liver tumors in the patients, the same three genes were not covered in four of the five patients. The genes were "demethylated" or freed of their chemical bondages in the tumors, and thus conceivably ready to be active genes invading inappropriate cells.

The difference between the same genes in normal and tumor cells suggested at least one important way cancer can occur — demethylating genes such as those for growth or, in the case of rapid embryo growth, for invasion of other cells.

Mr. Feinberg and Mr. Vogelstein said the general theory is especially attractive because it may explain several unusual features of cancer. Cancer cells can move from one body organ and invade another. This is bizarre behavior for normal adult cells, but it is common in the cells of embryos. So, if the genes that cause migration in embryos were turned on again in adults, the transport of cancer cells could be explained.

## 2 Are Given Polygraph in Cyanide Case

By Richard E. Meyer  
Los Angeles Times Service

HILLSBORO, Oregon — Investigators gave polygraph tests to the husband and mother of an Oregon woman killed by cyanide. Authorities believe the poison was put into a capsule of Anacin-3.

Officials said they have no evidence that the woman, Patricia Bennett, 31, was the victim of a random killer. But the U.S. Food and Drug Administration renewed its warning to buyers of nonprescription drugs to beware of containers that might have been tampered with.

Seven persons died in the Chicago area last fall after swallowing Tylenol capsules containing cyanide. No one has been charged with those poisonings. Several other poisonings involving a variety of off-the-shelf drugs have been reported in other cities since.

Mrs. Bennett is the first of those victims to die.

A member of the sheriff's office said that investigators have reason to believe that Mrs. Bennett was a specifically intended victim.

Investigators said that they administered polygraph tests Wednesday to Mrs. Bennett's husband, Norman, 45, and her mother, Goldie Mitchell. They declined to disclose the results.

An investigator said the family was cooperating fully. "They are taking the lie detector tests voluntarily, at our suggestion," he said.

"This is, from our perspective, a single, isolated tragedy," said William Brady, the state medical examiner. He said he was not suggesting the recall of Anacin-3 capsules.

The World Bank is seeking for a technical assistance project within the Ministry of Planning in Liberville, Gabon:

**Senior Economic Adviser:** to lead a team of three economic/financial advisers. Candidate should have experience in development planning and in preparation, evaluation and implementation of investment projects.

**Economic Advisers:** to be responsible for establishing systems and procedures for economic evaluation of projects in various sectors and to train counterpart staff. Candidates should possess some engineering background.

**Financial Analyst:** to establish systems and procedures for the programming and monitoring of budget allocations for development projects. Candidates should have experience in financial analysis and financial resource management and planning.

Candidates must possess a relevant university degree or equivalent, extensive work experience in a developing country, preferably in sub-Saharan Africa, and fluent written and oral French. The successful candidate will be seconded to the Government of Gabon under a World Bank contract for three years. Salaries, allowances and benefits are internationally competitive and based on qualifications and experience.

Please send a detailed resume quoting reference No. 13-4-FRA0201 to:

**The World Bank**  
Central Operations Division  
Personnel Management Department  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

The Medical Department of our Pharmaceuticals Division has a vacancy in its Medical Data Processing Unit (located at our administrative headquarters in Basle, Switzerland) for a

### BIOMETRICIAN

(male or female) to join the Applied Statistics Group.

Applicants should satisfy the following requirements: qualification in statistics and/or mathematics, with an interest and if possible experience in the use of statistical methods in the field of clinical medicine; or a qualification in medicine, biology or the social sciences with knowledge and experience of statistics; interest and experience in the use of large computer systems; willingness to work as a member of a team. A good command of English is essential.

The successful candidate will join a number of project teams as the member responsible for planning clinical trials and for processing and analyzing the results. Technical and staff backup for data input and processing is assured.

Please send your application with the usual supporting documents, mentioning the codeword "Herald Tribune 108", to: Dr. W. Reber, CIBA-GEIGY Limited, Personaldienst, Postfach, 4002 Basle, Switzerland.

## CIBA-GEIGY

**EF Hutton**  
INTERNATIONAL  
BROKERS AND INVESTMENT BANKERS

We are looking for established

### Account Executives

who are willing to relocate in Greece. Trainees could also be considered.

Write in full confidence to:  
Clemente del Drago  
Senior Vice President  
E.F. HUTTON INTERNATIONAL  
9, Place du Bourg-de-Four  
1204 Geneva

### ENGINEER

### Petroleum Engineering Project Leaders

Sohio is looking for professionals who have a desire to make a substantial contribution to our continuing expansion efforts. Several challenging opportunities are currently available at our Western Region headquarters in San Francisco, California.

We are seeking senior level degreed Petroleum Engineers with 8-12 years of broadly based technical experience in production or reservoir engineering, preferably in large fields. Successful experience in project leadership roles is essential. You must be able to direct a technical team comprised of Reservoir Engineers or Production Engineers.

At Sohio, we are not resting on our past successes. Instead, we are combining talented and creative minds with advanced technology to reinforce our position as a leading producer of domestic crude oil. We offer highly competitive salaries, excellent benefits, and transfer and relocation assistance. Please send your resume and salary history, in confidence, to: Mobile Jenkins, Sohio Petroleum Company, R1032, 100 Pine Street, San Francisco, CA 94111. An equal opportunity employer M/F/H/V.

**SOHIO**

### MANAGER

### International Business Development

A leading U.S. aviation company seeks an American national to join their European headquarters located in Brussels and direct the business development in Europe.

The successful applicant, directly responsible to the director international, should have a background in business development or marketing of aviation, navigation or communications systems. He should have the ability to seek out and to assess business opportunities in Europe and to negotiate agreements at the highest levels.

Salary is negotiable and benefits will be appropriate for such a senior appointment.

Candidates wishing to be considered for this position should send detailed resume in confidence to:

Box D 1968, International Herald Tribune  
92522 Neuilly Cedex, France.

هكمان الأجل



# Death for All 1 for All Young

## Formalecy Returning to Chad, but Goukouni Builds Army in North

By Leon Dash

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — Minor news long absent here, attest to the return to a tenuous tranquility.

In a sense, two dozen persons who were killed at the swimming pool at Hotel Tadiouine found it at all extraordinary to be the new life guard under training in the pool, long ago the lifeguard's training for expected bathers would have been viewed as misplaced in the future.

Now, six months after Hissène Habré's victory in the latest round of the country's 17-year civil war, his installation as president of Chad has begun to settle the routine of peace.

Water pressure is up, there is electricity 24 hours a day, and the street lights, said longtime American resident, are given both him and his Chad wife hope that the fighting has ended.

But it is still unclear if the president is but another bull in Chad's northwest. The Libyans, according to African diplomatic sources, Goukouni edd, the president ejected from Chad in June by Mr. Habré's forces, is rebuilding his army with the help of Libya to attack Chad.

The Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi, whose soldiers have occupied the Chad-Libya border since the death of the last decade, is hinted that he is ready to become militarily involved in Chad in an invasion and yearlong military occupation in support of Mr. Goukouni.

Colonel Gadhafi, who intervened in 1980 and 1981, is said to have rounded up thousands of Libyans working in Libya and sent them to northern Chad to be trained as the core of a new army or Mr. Goukouni. "We think they are about 6,000 men," said a senior Libyan diplomat.

The same diplomat and others, however, said that despite Colonel Gadhafi's blustering, they doubt that he would want to invade Chad again. "The last one cost him a lot in men and matériel," said a Western military source, "and it was not popular at home."

The moderate states of Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco, all close allies of the United States, have been some of Mr. Habré's staunchest backers. Indeed, both the United States and France, Chad's former colonial ruler, have been interested in showing up Chad as a buffer against Colonel Gadhafi's pan-Islamic expansionist dreams.

A Western military source said that French military officers have indicated that France will assist Mr. Habré with arms if a force led by Mr. Goukouni and backed by the Libyans or the Libyans themselves again attack Mr. Habré as they did in late 1980, chasing him out of Nijamena.

Mr. Habré's military officers have repeatedly asked U.S. diplomatic officials for assistance in arms and training.

An informed Western military source said that U.S. diplomats have told Mr. Habré's officials that they would supply only humanitarian aid and agricultural development assistance.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is in the process of reopening its mission here after hastily evacuating its staff during the heavy fighting in Nijamena almost three years ago.

Due to a long-term development expert, with long experience in Chad, said that the reopening of AID's mission "comes from seeing that Mr. Habré's government is trying harder" than Mr. Goukouni's "faction-riddled government ever did."

Fighting first erupted in Chad, a poor, landlocked, semi-arid country of four million in central Africa, in the mid-1960s when factions of northern Muslims attacked the government then controlled by the country's southern Christian blacks.

The northerners accused the southerners of not giving them an equal share in government and of corruption and repression. The fighting raged across Chad until the southerners were decisively defeated in 1979. Then the 10 Muslim factions, five of which had private armies, formed a weak, uneasy coalition government.

In early 1980, Mr. Habré's highly disciplined forces fought all the Muslim factions in Mr. Goukouni's government and their allies, the southerners, in bloody encounters in Nijamena. Nine months into the fight, Mr. Gadhafi intervened at Mr. Goukouni's invitation and the Libyans chased Mr. Habré out of Nijamena, west into neighboring Sudan.

However, in September, Mr. Habré finally defeated the last of Mr. Goukouni's supporters in southern Chad. In October, Mr. Habré formed his government, bringing 14 southerners into his 31-member cabinet, as a major reconciliation effort.

And in November, the OAU's second effort in four months to meet in Libya broke down completely over the issue of which Chad delegation should be seated, Mr. Goukouni's or Mr. Habré's. Although the fighting has



Hissène Habré

stopped for now, Chad still has many difficulties to overcome. A major drought hit some areas and the inability to plant in others because of the fighting has spurred Western nations to bring in emergency food shipments.

At a UN-sponsored conference on Chad in Geneva at the end of November, attended by virtually every international aid agency, more than \$287 million was pledged to help the country recover.

## Angola Confirms Heavy Fighting Against an Enlarged Rebel Force

Reuters

LISBON — Angola confirmed Friday that there had been heavy fighting in the southern area of the country and indicated that its forces were encountering UNITA rebels in greater numbers than since the 1975-1976 civil war.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, quoted local military commanders in Kuando-Kubango province as saying that the Angolan Army's 16th Infantry Brigade had killed more than 300 UNITA rebels during a two-month offensive.

UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said in a communiqué released last month that it had destroyed the 16th Brigade on Dec. 24, by killing 295 men. UNITA said the dead included 32 Cubans, one of whom

was identified as Captain Aguiar Gonzalez.

Friday, Angop said that the rebels had failed in their attempt to destroy the brigade, adding that no Cuban soldiers had been involved in the operation.

But the agency quoted sources as saying that the rebels had sent into the field a powerful force of a size not seen since the end of the civil war. It added that two tons of arms had been seized.

In turning what the rebels had claimed as a major victory into a triumph for government troops, the Angop version of the fighting in Kuando-Kubango province confirmed that the bush war was being fought on a much larger scale than before.

The agency said that Angolan

journalists had recently been taken to visit the brigade and talk to its commanders, who had shown them arms captured from UNITA.

In its account of the clashes, UNITA had said the fighting took place when the Angolan Army tried to attack Luanda, UNITA's forest hideout in the province.

Foreign missionaries captured by UNITA have said after their release that the southern part of Angola was the only area of the country in which they saw UNITA regular forces move freely.

In spite of its triumphal note, the Angop report did not claim a complete victory over UNITA. It said that the Angolan Army offensive meant that the rebels would face serious difficulties for a long time in Kuando-Kubango province.

## Gandhi's Setback May Herald New Era

By William K. Stevens

NEW DELHI — For months now, as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party has fallen steadily toward ruin and its offshoots' reputation for uncaring ineptitude and outright venality has been just as steadily growing, and as the opposition has seemed paralyzed, the talk in this politically obsessed capital has been down-right gloomy.

Long gone are the glory days of the old Congress Party of Mrs. Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, which created the Indian republic and launched it on what was seen as a great adventure in democratic nationhood. Yesterday's adventure has become today's demoralization — a favorite word about town at a time when the world's largest democracy has seemed to be in a perpetual state of political drift.

Thursday, the drift may have ended with the revelation of the crushing defeat inflicted on Mrs. Gandhi's party in assembly elections in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, where it had never lost. The losses, and their

magnitude, surprised and astonished almost everyone. They are sure to shake things up and likely to mark the opening of a new phase in Indian politics.

In the aftermath of the stunning upset one thing seemed clear: either the Congress-I Party will become more responsive to critics and to dissidents within its own ranks, or it will invite further disasters and possibly even endanger Mrs. Gandhi herself when she runs for re-election two years from now, at the latest.

On the surface, the Congress-I defeat appears to be a personal setback for Mrs. Gandhi, and to some extent it is. She put herself on the line, campaigning long, hard and energetically in Andhra Pradesh against Nandamuri T. Rama Rao, the movie-idol-turned-politician who leads a nine-month-old regional opposition party called Telugu Desam. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, who is widely regarded as her heir apparent, also campaigned against Mr. Rama Rao.

The result: The Congress-I Party won only 59 seats to the Telugu Desam's 198, dealing a severe blow to Mrs. Gandhi's formidable reputation as a vote-getter for others.

Mrs. Gandhi was saying nothing publicly Friday about the setback. But Vasantadas Patil, the Congress-I Party secretary, minced no words. "We never expected this result," he said. "We thought it would be difficult but never such a defeat. It is a very bad beating. We have fallen from the highest pedestal to the lowest step. It reminds one of the way we were defeated in the north in 1977." That was the year India repudiated Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarian emergency rule.

But based on the results in Karnataka, where Congress-I lost less badly, some analysts Friday were interpreting the results of Wednesday's voting not as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi personally or of her policies, but of what is widely seen as her attempt to impose on distant states, from New Delhi, an array of weak, inept, and often corrupt ministers and assemblies whose only qualification is loyalty to her.

In Karnataka, the element of personal combat between glamorous and charismatic contenders was largely missing; yet the voters still turned out the Congress-I Party and elected an opposition coalition government in the very state where Mrs. Gandhi began her comeback from postemergency political oblivion in 1978. Congress-I had been expecting a tight race in Andhra Pradesh; virtually no one expected it to be in any danger in Karnataka.

Viewed in these terms, the elections are a defeat for a Congress-I Party that has been allowed to deteriorate from a once-great organization. Some of those who hold this view also point out that Indian voters have a history of considering assembly and parliamentary elections separately; that the issues which inflame them in one do not necessarily transfer to the other; and that there is no reason to question the personal popularity of Mrs. Gandhi.

If this week's elections are any indication, the weakening of the party that has ruled India since independence, except for Mrs. Gandhi's three years in the wilderness

in 1977-80, is likely to result in a redistribution of power within the country. Some analysts say that, whether she likes it or not, Mrs. Gandhi will now be forced in some instances to stop insisting on controlling all political activity from the center, and allow more grassroots authority in selecting state leaders. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the people simply seized such authority.

Before the voting, there had been talk that in view of the mounting unrest over the performance of Congress-I, Mrs. Gandhi might call national elections before the deadline of 1985, before the opposition gets stronger.

Now, some analysts are saying, she will need all the time she can get to regroup.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

On the surface, the Congress-I defeat appears to be a personal setback for Mrs. Gandhi, and to some extent it is. She put herself on the line, campaigning long, hard and energetically in Andhra Pradesh against Nandamuri T. Rama Rao, the movie-idol-turned-politician who leads a nine-month-old regional opposition party called Telugu Desam. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, who is widely regarded as her heir apparent, also campaigned against Mr. Rama Rao.

The result: The Congress-I Party won only 59 seats to the Telugu Desam's 198, dealing a severe blow to Mrs. Gandhi's formidable reputation as a vote-getter for others.

Mrs. Gandhi was saying nothing publicly Friday about the setback. But Vasantadas Patil, the Congress-I Party secretary, minced no words. "We never expected this result," he said. "We thought it would be difficult but never such a defeat. It is a very bad beating. We have fallen from the highest pedestal to the lowest step. It reminds one of the way we were defeated in the north in 1977." That was the year India repudiated Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarian emergency rule.

But based on the results in Karnataka, where Congress-I lost less badly, some analysts Friday were interpreting the results of Wednesday's voting not as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi personally or of her policies, but of what is widely seen as her attempt to impose on distant states, from New Delhi, an array of weak, inept, and often corrupt ministers and assemblies whose only qualification is loyalty to her.

In Karnataka, the element of personal combat between glamorous and charismatic contenders was largely missing; yet the voters still turned out the Congress-I Party and elected an opposition coalition government in the very state where Mrs. Gandhi began her comeback from postemergency political oblivion in 1978. Congress-I had been expecting a tight race in Andhra Pradesh; virtually no one expected it to be in any danger in Karnataka.

Viewed in these terms, the elections are a defeat for a Congress-I Party that has been allowed to deteriorate from a once-great organization. Some of those who hold this view also point out that Indian voters have a history of considering assembly and parliamentary elections separately; that the issues which inflame them in one do not necessarily transfer to the other; and that there is no reason to question the personal popularity of Mrs. Gandhi.

If this week's elections are any indication, the weakening of the party that has ruled India since independence, except for Mrs. Gandhi's three years in the wilderness

in 1977-80, is likely to result in a redistribution of power within the country. Some analysts say that, whether she likes it or not, Mrs. Gandhi will now be forced in some instances to stop insisting on controlling all political activity from the center, and allow more grassroots authority in selecting state leaders. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the people simply seized such authority.

Before the voting, there had been talk that in view of the mounting unrest over the performance of Congress-I, Mrs. Gandhi might call national elections before the deadline of 1985, before the opposition gets stronger.

Now, some analysts are saying, she will need all the time she can get to regroup.

On the surface, the Congress-I defeat appears to be a personal setback for Mrs. Gandhi, and to some extent it is. She put herself on the line, campaigning long, hard and energetically in Andhra Pradesh against Nandamuri T. Rama Rao, the movie-idol-turned-politician who leads a nine-month-old regional opposition party called Telugu Desam. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, who is widely regarded as her heir apparent, also campaigned against Mr. Rama Rao.

The result: The Congress-I Party won only 59 seats to the Telugu Desam's 198, dealing a severe blow to Mrs. Gandhi's formidable reputation as a vote-getter for others.

Mrs. Gandhi was saying nothing publicly Friday about the setback. But Vasantadas Patil, the Congress-I Party secretary, minced no words. "We never expected this result," he said. "We thought it would be difficult but never such a defeat. It is a very bad beating. We have fallen from the highest pedestal to the lowest step. It reminds one of the way we were defeated in the north in 1977." That was the year India repudiated Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarian emergency rule.

But based on the results in Karnataka, where Congress-I lost less badly, some analysts Friday were interpreting the results of Wednesday's voting not as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi personally or of her policies, but of what is widely seen as her attempt to impose on distant states, from New Delhi, an array of weak, inept, and often corrupt ministers and assemblies whose only qualification is loyalty to her.

In Karnataka, the element of personal combat between glamorous and charismatic contenders was largely missing; yet the voters still turned out the Congress-I Party and elected an opposition coalition government in the very state where Mrs. Gandhi began her comeback from postemergency political oblivion in 1978. Congress-I had been expecting a tight race in Andhra Pradesh; virtually no one expected it to be in any danger in Karnataka.

Viewed in these terms, the elections are a defeat for a Congress-I Party that has been allowed to deteriorate from a once-great organization. Some of those who hold this view also point out that Indian voters have a history of considering assembly and parliamentary elections separately; that the issues which inflame them in one do not necessarily transfer to the other; and that there is no reason to question the personal popularity of Mrs. Gandhi.

If this week's elections are any indication, the weakening of the party that has ruled India since independence, except for Mrs. Gandhi's three years in the wilderness

in 1977-80, is likely to result in a redistribution of power within the country. Some analysts say that, whether she likes it or not, Mrs. Gandhi will now be forced in some instances to stop insisting on controlling all political activity from the center, and allow more grassroots authority in selecting state leaders. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the people simply seized such authority.

Before the voting, there had been talk that in view of the mounting unrest over the performance of Congress-I, Mrs. Gandhi might call national elections before the deadline of 1985, before the opposition gets stronger.

Now, some analysts are saying, she will need all the time she can get to regroup.

On the surface, the Congress-I defeat appears to be a personal setback for Mrs. Gandhi, and to some extent it is. She put herself on the line, campaigning long, hard and energetically in Andhra Pradesh against Nandamuri T. Rama Rao, the movie-idol-turned-politician who leads a nine-month-old regional opposition party called Telugu Desam. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, who is widely regarded as her heir apparent, also campaigned against Mr. Rama Rao.

The result: The Congress-I Party won only 59 seats to the Telugu Desam's 198, dealing a severe blow to Mrs. Gandhi's formidable reputation as a vote-getter for others.

Mrs. Gandhi was saying nothing publicly Friday about the setback. But Vasantadas Patil, the Congress-I Party secretary, minced no words. "We never expected this result," he said. "We thought it would be difficult but never such a defeat. It is a very bad beating. We have fallen from the highest pedestal to the lowest step. It reminds one of the way we were defeated in the north in 1977." That was the year India repudiated Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarian emergency rule.

But based on the results in Karnataka, where Congress-I lost less badly, some analysts Friday were interpreting the results of Wednesday's voting not as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi personally or of her policies, but of what is widely seen as her attempt to impose on distant states, from New Delhi, an array of weak, inept, and often corrupt ministers and assemblies whose only qualification is loyalty to her.

In Karnataka, the element of personal combat between glamorous and charismatic contenders was largely missing; yet the voters still turned out the Congress-I Party and elected an opposition coalition government in the very state where Mrs. Gandhi began her comeback from postemergency political oblivion in 1978. Congress-I had been expecting a tight race in Andhra Pradesh; virtually no one expected it to be in any danger in Karnataka.

Viewed in these terms, the elections are a defeat for a Congress-I Party that has been allowed to deteriorate from a once-great organization. Some of those who hold this view also point out that Indian voters have a history of considering assembly and parliamentary elections separately; that the issues which inflame them in one do not necessarily transfer to the other; and that there is no reason to question the personal popularity of Mrs. Gandhi.

If this week's elections are any indication, the weakening of the party that has ruled India since independence, except for Mrs. Gandhi's three years in the wilderness

in 1977-80, is likely to result in a redistribution of power within the country. Some analysts say that, whether she likes it or not, Mrs. Gandhi will now be forced in some instances to stop insisting on controlling all political activity from the center, and allow more grassroots authority in selecting state leaders. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the people simply seized such authority.

Before the voting, there had been talk that in view of the mounting unrest over the performance of Congress-I, Mrs. Gandhi might call national elections before the deadline of 1985, before the opposition gets stronger.

Now, some analysts are saying, she will need all the time she can get to regroup.

On the surface, the Congress-I defeat appears to be a personal setback for Mrs. Gandhi, and to some extent it is. She put herself on the line, campaigning long, hard and energetically in Andhra Pradesh against Nandamuri T. Rama Rao, the movie-idol-turned-politician who leads a nine-month-old regional opposition party called Telugu Desam. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, who is widely regarded as her heir apparent, also campaigned against Mr. Rama Rao.

The result: The Congress-I Party won only 59 seats to the Telugu Desam's 198, dealing a severe blow to Mrs. Gandhi's formidable reputation as a vote-getter for others.

Mrs. Gandhi was saying nothing publicly Friday about the setback. But Vasantadas Patil, the Congress-I Party secretary, minced no words. "We never expected this result," he said. "We thought it would be difficult but never such a defeat. It is a very bad beating. We have fallen from the highest pedestal to the lowest step. It reminds one of the way we were defeated in the north in 1977." That was the year India repudiated Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarian emergency rule.

But based on the results in Karnataka, where Congress-I lost less badly, some analysts Friday were interpreting the results of Wednesday's voting not as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi personally or of her policies, but of what is widely seen as her attempt to impose on distant states, from New Delhi, an array of weak, inept, and often corrupt ministers and assemblies whose only qualification is loyalty to her.

In Karnataka, the element of personal combat between glamorous and charismatic contenders was largely missing; yet the voters still turned out the Congress-I Party and elected an opposition coalition government in the very state where Mrs. Gandhi began her comeback from postemergency political oblivion in 1978. Congress-I had been expecting a tight race in Andhra Pradesh; virtually no one expected it to be in any danger in Karnataka.

Viewed in these terms, the elections are a defeat for a Congress-I Party that has been allowed to deteriorate from a once-great organization. Some of those who hold this view also point out that Indian voters have a history of considering assembly and parliamentary elections separately; that the issues which inflame them in one do not necessarily transfer to the other; and that there is no reason to question the personal popularity of Mrs. Gandhi.

If this week's elections are any indication, the weakening of the party that has ruled India since independence, except for Mrs. Gandhi's three years in the wilderness

in 1977-80, is likely to result in a redistribution of power within the country. Some analysts say that, whether she likes it or not, Mrs. Gandhi will now be forced in some instances to stop insisting on controlling all political activity from the center, and allow more grassroots authority in selecting state leaders. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the people simply seized such authority.

Before the voting, there had been talk that in view of the mounting unrest over the performance of Congress-I, Mrs. Gandhi might call national elections before the deadline of 1985, before the opposition gets stronger.

Now, some analysts are saying, she will need all the time she can get to regroup.

On the surface, the Congress-I defeat appears to be a personal setback for Mrs. Gandhi, and to some extent it is. She put herself on the line, campaigning long, hard and energetically in Andhra Pradesh against Nandamuri T. Rama Rao, the movie-idol-turned-politician who leads a nine-month-old regional opposition party called Telugu Desam. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, who is widely regarded as her heir apparent, also campaigned against Mr. Rama Rao.

The result: The Congress-I Party won only 59 seats to the Telugu Desam's 198, dealing a severe blow to Mrs. Gandhi's formidable reputation as a vote-getter for others.

Mrs. Gandhi was saying nothing publicly Friday about the setback. But Vasantadas Patil, the Congress-I Party secretary, minced no words. "We never expected this result," he said. "We thought it would be difficult but never such a defeat. It is a very bad beating. We have fallen from the highest pedestal to the lowest step. It reminds one of the way we were defeated in the north in 1977." That was the year India repudiated Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarian emergency rule.

But based on the results in Karnataka, where Congress-I lost less badly, some analysts Friday were interpreting the results of Wednesday's voting not as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi personally or of her policies, but of what is widely seen as her attempt to impose on distant states, from New Delhi, an array of weak, inept, and often corrupt ministers and assemblies whose only qualification is loyalty to her.

In Karnataka, the element of personal combat between glamorous and charismatic contenders was largely missing; yet the voters still turned out the Congress-I Party and elected an opposition coalition government in the very state where Mrs. Gandhi began her comeback from postemergency political oblivion in 1978. Congress-I had been expecting a tight race in Andhra Pradesh; virtually no one expected it to be in any danger in Karnataka.

Viewed in these terms, the elections are a defeat for a Congress-I Party that has been allowed to deteriorate from a once-great organization. Some of those who hold this view also point out that Indian voters have a history of considering assembly and parliamentary elections separately; that the issues which inflame them in one do not necessarily transfer to the other; and that there is no reason to question the personal popularity of Mrs. Gandhi.

If this week's elections are any indication, the weakening of the party that has ruled India since independence, except for Mrs. Gandhi's three years in the wilderness

in 1977-80, is likely to result in a redistribution of power within the country. Some analysts say that, whether she likes it or not, Mrs. Gandhi will now be forced in some instances to stop insisting on controlling all political activity from the center, and allow more grassroots authority in selecting state leaders. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the people simply seized such authority.

Before the voting, there had been talk that in view of the mounting unrest over the performance of Congress-I, Mrs. Gandhi might call national elections before the deadline of 1985, before the opposition gets stronger.

Now, some analysts are saying, she will need all the time she can get to regroup.

On the surface, the Congress-I defeat appears to be a personal setback for Mrs. Gandhi, and to some extent it is. She put herself on the line, campaigning long, hard and energetically in Andhra Pradesh against Nandamuri T. Rama Rao, the movie-idol-turned-politician who leads a nine-month-old regional opposition party called Telugu Desam. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, who is widely regarded as her heir apparent, also campaigned against Mr. Rama Rao.

The result: The Congress-I Party won only 59 seats to the Telugu Desam's 198, dealing a severe blow to Mrs. Gandhi's formidable reputation as a vote-getter for others.

Mrs. Gandhi was saying nothing publicly Friday about the setback. But Vasantadas Patil, the Congress-I Party secretary, minced no words. "We never expected this result," he said. "We thought it would be difficult but never such a defeat. It is a very bad beating. We have fallen from the highest pedestal to the lowest step. It reminds one of the way we were defeated in the north in 1977." That was the year India repudiated Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarian emergency rule.

But based on the results in Karnataka, where Congress-I lost less badly, some analysts Friday were interpreting the results of Wednesday's voting not as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi personally or of her policies, but of what is widely seen as her attempt to impose on distant states, from New Delhi, an array of weak, inept, and often corrupt ministers and assemblies whose only qualification is loyalty to her.

In Karnataka, the element of personal combat between glamorous and charismatic contenders was largely missing; yet the voters still turned out the Congress-I Party and elected an opposition coalition government in the very state where Mrs. Gandhi began her comeback from postemergency political oblivion in 1978. Congress-I had been expecting a tight race in Andhra Pradesh; virtually no one expected it to be in any danger in Karnataka.

Viewed in these terms, the elections are a defeat for a Congress-I Party that has been allowed to deteriorate from a once-great organization. Some of those who hold this view also point out that Indian voters have a history of considering assembly and parliamentary elections separately; that the issues which inflame them in one do not necessarily transfer to the other; and that there is no reason to question the personal popularity of Mrs. Gandhi.

If this week's elections are any indication, the weakening of the party that has ruled India since independence, except for Mrs. Gandhi's three years in the wilderness

in 1977-80, is likely to result in a redistribution of power within the country. Some analysts say that, whether she likes it or not, Mrs. Gandhi will now be forced in some instances to stop insisting on controlling all political activity from the center, and allow more grassroots authority in selecting state leaders. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the people simply seized such authority.

Before the voting, there had been talk that in view of the mounting unrest over the performance of Congress-I, Mrs. Gandhi might call national elections before the deadline of 1985, before the opposition gets stronger.

Now, some analysts are saying, she will need all the time she can get to regroup.

On the surface, the Congress-I defeat appears to be a personal setback for Mrs. Gandhi, and to some extent it is. She put herself on the line, campaigning long, hard and energetically in Andhra Pradesh against Nandamuri T. Rama Rao, the movie-idol-turned-politician who leads a nine-month-old regional opposition party called Telugu Desam. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, who is widely regarded as her heir apparent, also campaigned against Mr. Rama Rao.

The result: The Congress-I Party won only 59 seats to the Telugu Desam's 198, dealing a severe blow to Mrs. Gandhi's formidable reputation as a vote-getter for others.

Mrs. Gandhi was saying nothing publicly Friday about the setback. But Vasantadas Patil, the Congress-I Party secretary, minced no words. "We never expected this result," he said. "We thought it would be difficult but never such a defeat. It is a very bad beating. We have fallen from the highest pedestal to the lowest step. It reminds one of the way we were defeated in the north in 1977." That was the year India repudiated Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarian emergency rule.

But based on the results in Karnataka, where Congress-I lost less badly, some analysts Friday were interpreting the results of Wednesday's voting not as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi personally or of her policies, but of what is widely seen as her attempt to impose on distant states, from New Delhi, an array of weak, inept, and often corrupt ministers and assemblies whose only qualification is loyalty to her.

In Karnataka, the element of personal combat between glamorous and charismatic contenders was largely missing; yet the voters still turned out the Congress-I Party and elected an opposition coalition government in the very state where Mrs. Gandhi began her comeback from postemergency political oblivion in 1978. Congress-I had been expecting a tight race in Andhra Pradesh; virtually no one expected it to be in any danger in Karnataka.

Great for Curling  
On the open air hotel rink  
and in the village curling hall.

PALACE HOTEL  
GSTAAD  
SWITZERLAND  
Phone: (033) 811111 Telex: 922 222

"The Leading Hotels of the World"

Now, some analysts are saying, she will need all the time she can get to regroup.

On the surface, the Congress-I defeat appears to be a personal setback for Mrs. Gandhi, and to some extent it is. She put herself on the line, campaigning long, hard and energetically in Andhra Pradesh against Nandamuri T. Rama Rao, the movie-idol-turned-politician who leads a nine-month-old regional opposition party called Telugu Desam. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, who is widely regarded as her heir apparent, also campaigned against Mr. Rama Rao.

The result: The Congress-I Party won only 59 seats to the Telugu Desam's 198, dealing a severe blow to Mrs. Gandhi's formidable reputation as a vote-getter for others.

Mrs. Gandhi was saying nothing publicly Friday about the setback. But Vasantadas Patil, the Congress-I Party secretary, minced no words. "We never expected this result," he said. "We thought it would be difficult but never such a defeat. It is a very bad beating. We have fallen from the highest pedestal to the lowest step. It reminds one of the way we were defeated in the north in 1977." That was the year India repudiated Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarian emergency rule.

But based on the results in Karnataka, where Congress-I lost less badly, some analysts Friday were interpreting the results of Wednesday's voting not as a repudiation of Mrs. Gandhi personally or of her policies, but of what is widely seen as her attempt to impose on distant states, from New Delhi, an array of weak, inept, and often corrupt ministers and assemblies whose only qualification is loyalty to her.

In Karnataka, the element of personal combat between glamorous and charismatic contenders was largely missing; yet the voters still turned out the Congress-I Party and elected an opposition coalition government in the very state where Mrs. Gandhi began her comeback from postemergency political oblivion in 1978. Congress-I had been expecting a tight race in Andhra Pradesh; virtually no one expected it to be in any danger in Karnataka.

Viewed in these terms, the elections are a defeat for a Congress-I Party that has been allowed to deteriorate from a once-great organization. Some of those who hold this view also point out that Indian voters have a history of considering assembly and parliamentary elections separately; that the issues which inflame them in one do not necessarily transfer to the other; and that there is no reason to question the personal popularity of Mrs. Gandhi.

If this week's elections are any indication, the weakening of the party that has ruled India since independence, except for Mrs. Gandhi's three years in the wilderness



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Here Comes Fusion

In its first test, shortly before dawn on the day before Christmas, the new Tokamak Reactor at Princeton University produced a plasma of superheated gas. It means that the machine works. That brief test, in itself, was a technological triumph of a very high order. But it is chiefly significant as another important step toward the production of energy by nuclear fusion. Now comes a long series of further tests and refinements that will gradually increase the temperature and duration of the plasma. The next great goal is the break-even point, at which the fusion process generates as much energy as it requires. The Princeton physicists hope to be there by 1986.

The fuel for this machine is hydrogen, as common as water. The principal product of the reaction is helium. While this line of experiment has immense interest for physical theory, its substantial costs are borne by a government that, like others around the world, is looking for an alternative to the uranium-plutonium fuel cycle of the other nuclear technology. The fusion process by which the present reactors operate—Americans, Russians, Europeans and Japanese are all working hard on fusion as the route by which to escape the day when uranium might be scarce and its desperately dangerous fission product, plutonium, will be all too plentiful.

For the past several years there has been much quarreling in Washington over the proper purposes of federal aid for scientific research and development, particularly in the

area of power generation. The fusion reactor is the leading example of the kind of work for which the case for federal support is beyond argument. It is expensive—the government will put nearly half a billion dollars into the field this year—and commercial application is utterly unlikely for half a century. But there is a great deal of real value to be learned from the experimentation now successfully launched. And it now seems highly probable that a point will come, sometime in the next century, when this technology will be worth any price as the alternative to other and far more dangerous technologies now in prospect.

That reference to dangerous technologies includes not only the plutonium breeder reactor but also the conventional coal-fired generator. The implications of rapidly expanding use of coal, both for human health and for the global climate, are now clear enough to invite real doubts about the wisdom of encouraging it indefinitely. But surely the most dangerous of all these competing methods is the breeder reactor, with the production of plutonium on a commercial scale. A divided Congress, by the narrowest possible margin, has just appropriated money to begin building the prototype Clinch River Breeder Reactor. Congress was wrong. Going ahead with the breeder is an intolerably risky path to follow. Does not the highly promising test of the Tokamak machine provide still another compelling reason to rule out those risks and to kill Clinch River?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Upside-Down Fibers

In childhood we thought that people on the other side of the world lived upside down. Presumably Chinese children think the same of Americans. And what must they think now that China's communist government is giving lectures in free market theory?

China has learned that theory so well that it is accusing the United States of erecting unfair barriers to its textiles. If Washington persists, it warns, China will retaliate.

Well, the Chinese are right, of course—theoretically. But their innocence must be forgiven. As they well know, the textile trade has never been free.

Textiles offer the classic model of how protectionism arises. They are essential to the human race, and every society can make them. A textile industry emerges at the early stages of industrialization. That creates trouble for the more advanced countries, whose free-market makers then quickly lose enthusiasm for "healthy competition." The United States forced "voluntary quotas" on Japan two decades ago. The rising wall of restrictions was universally enshrined in 1974 in the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, an international pact for limiting textile competition.

When the United States and China resumed formal trade relations in 1979, Americans were in no sense grateful that Chinese wages

made Chinese shirts and sweaters so much cheaper than their own. To qualify for non-discriminatory tariffs, the Chinese had to agree to limit textile sales.

Trade in general has flourished under this deal, rising from \$1.1 billion in 1978 to more than \$5 billion in 1981 and 1982. But Americans sell goods to China worth twice as much as those the Chinese sell in America. The Chinese understandably want to narrow the gap, pointing out that much of it results from their purchases of American cotton, thread and synthetic fibers—the very stuff of textiles.

A paradox, but of no political weight. Now that it is time to renew the textile deal, America is being more or less to the guidelines of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, which the Chinese never signed. They have been offered an increase of about 14 percent a year in the regulated categories of textile sales, considerably more than the allowances already negotiated with the three major suppliers—Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.

But the Chinese want more. It is heartening to find them so capitalist-minded. And it is disheartening to have to remind them that when it comes to textiles—and increasingly to other goods as well—capitalists do not play the game by their own free-market rules.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Slowly on Guatemala

A determined military regime, like Poland's, can usually impose a social peace of sorts, but few Americans would say this merits their human rights standard. Yet admirers of Guatemala's military regime, including President Reagan, make just this case to justify selling arms to a country with a dreadful human rights record over the past year.

The apologists for President Efraim Rios Montt concede that he has dealt brutally with Indian villagers suspected of aiding Marxist guerrillas. But they say that since seizing power last March he has pacified the country. Similar brutality led the United States to deny Guatemala new arms deals after 1977. If

the insurgency has nonetheless been put down, why the rush to reward the regime's tactics?

The Reagan administration's answer is that new arms sales can encourage liberalization. With the aid of the United States, Gen. Rios Montt is thought more likely to redeem his promise to hold genuinely free elections and turn himself into a true social reformer.

The State Department claims that a technicality in the law permits the sale of spare parts for cash without the express consent of Congress. That may be so. But until there is more evidence of Guatemala's direction, such help is unwise and premature. He should earn it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### The Kremlin Behind Agca?

Nothing is proved conclusively. But an aura of grave seriousness looms over the charges brought by the Italian government that the attempt to murder the pope in St. Peter's Square made by Mehmet Ali Agca involved the knowledge and the initiative of the Bulgarian government and secret police. The pope is of course identified with the people of Poland. And threats made in 1981 that he might return to Poland if the freedoms which that country had won were foreclosed by invasion would have been hugely embarrassing. Now, if the allegations should prove to be true—and one speaks with circumspection—it goes beyond the realms of possibility that Bulgaria, the most subordinated of all East European countries, was acting on her own account. The pope is Russia's problem. This was accentuated by his ringing New Year's Day message, which specifically argued against the tragic

fallacy of one-sided nuclear disarmament. The pope in the Vatican has a very cool grasp of the realities of power and he is providing the West with those Central European eyes which she needs to see clearly.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

"A struck dog always batters" is the folk maxim that comes to mind every time an official Soviet publication indignantly denies a Soviet hand in the attempted murder of Pope John Paul II. The chain of evidence now called the "Bulgarian connection" is circumstantial and sketchy. It may remain sketchy, since there is no freedom of information in the Soviet Union. But wherever power is absolute, or as nearly absolute as it is in the Soviet Union, one need not seek some special corruption of the human spirit. It is enough to recall Lord Acton's famous warning that "absolute power corrupts absolutely."

—Edwin M. Yoder in The Washington Post.

## FROM OUR JAN. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1903: Parisians Still Litter

PARIS — The new receptacles placed at the corner of the Place de l'Opera and the Boulevard des Capucines, in which old newspapers and rubbish may be thrown, do not seem to have met with any happier fate so far than the boxes for tickets at the exits of Metropolitan stations. A newspaper vendor in the immediate vicinity said that Parisians were inclined to laugh at the receptacles and continue their habit of throwing newspapers and rubbish on the sidewalk. As they have been in place only a short time their advocates believe that the public may not fully understand their use. When it is realized, however, what they are there for, the public's attitude may change.

### 1933: The Decline in Trade

PARIS — How rapid has been the decline of world trade during the last three years is shown by the "Review of World Trade," published by the financial section of the League of Nations. The importing capacity of the agricultural countries has been so seriously diminished that the export industries of the industrial countries have suffered severely. Further danger to world trade has resulted from the imposition of quantitative import quotas and contingent restrictions. A section of special interest is devoted in this review to changes in the balance of trade for a number of countries, showing that the decline of world trade has greatly aggravated the financial crisis.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1962), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. KUBENIER, Publisher

ROLAND FINSON

RENE BONDY

FRANCOIS DESMAISONS

RICHARD H. MORGAN

Associate Editor

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Leacor, 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong, Tel. 5-28518, Telex 61170

E.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F.R.C. Nonette B 73201126, Commission Paritaire No. 34231

U.S. subscription: \$25 a year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



## 1982 Lessons: One Economic World, for Sure

By J. W. Anderson

WASHINGTON — Compared with its condition a year ago, the American economy is probably in less danger now — in the sense, at least, that the dangers are more visible. More people are aware of them and are trying to deal with them. There is no longer the easy sense that the United States is only passing through another routine recession that will shortly cure itself. The questions for 1983 are pretty clear:

• Will interest rates continue to fall far enough to allow a recovery of production and employment? Or will fears of budget deficits and inflation keep interest rates high?

• Will governments keep their markets open to foreign trade? Or will they cave in to the shrieks of threatened industries and clamp down on imports — continuing the past year's worldwide spiral of lost export sales and lost jobs?

• Will the fragile status quo survive in the Gulf region? Or will further war and revolution tip it over again and plunge the world into its third oil crisis on the 10th anniversary of the first one?

• How will Americans cope with the enormous structural change in their economy, and the decline of the traditional labor-intensive heavy industries like autos and steel? Will they demand last-ditch attempts to prop up the sinking giants? Or find ways to move people into other kinds of jobs with better prospects?

For the past three years the United States has been struggling to choke off the great surge of inflation that began during the Vietnam War. It is turning out to be much harder than most people had expected.

The Reagan administration was not well equipped in most of its first two years to deal with an international recession. As to policy, its doctrine was a cheery assurance that the best way to get the rest of the world was to get a U.S. recovery going. The administration has only gradually come to understand the extent to which the international and domestic economic influence and constrain each other. A stable recovery in America, while other nations' economies continue to decline, is not possible.

In terms of people, the original Reagan administration was very short at the top level of international economic and financial experience.

Last spring the White House was mainly interested in its campaign to block the Soviet gas pipeline. Largely because of that, the Versailles summit meeting on economic policy in June was sour and unsuccessful.

At Treasury, the incoming secretary, Donald T. Regan, arrived with no clear sense of the international situation, while his staff devoted itself mainly to a highly ideological struggle among the various denominations of supply-siders and monetarists. The undersecretary for monetary affairs

is usually the department's expert on international finance. But Beryl Sprinkel came to it with little previous experience in the field.

Now things seem to be looking up a bit. George Shultz, secretary of state since July, is an economist and a former secretary of the Treasury with a longstanding interest in the world economy. The new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Martin Feldstein, seems to have a good deal more influence within the administration than his predecessor, Murray Weidenbaum, ever did.

In retrospect, it is evident that in 1973, just a decade ago, the rules of the game changed in ways to which the world has not yet adequately adjusted. It was the year when the major trading countries abandoned fixed exchange rates.

That affects their internal economies in unexpected ways. It links each country's movements more closely to other countries', making purely national policies harder and more expensive to carry out when they are not in harmony with international trends. You can see the effect in the deepening troubles of France.

As for the United States — not to mention West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands — you don't

have to be an economist to see that the old Keynesian medicine of deficit spending to cure unemployment does not work as effectively as it used to.

And 1973 was also the year in which the price of oil quadrupled. The higher price of oil represented a loss of income to the countries that imported it, like the United States. But the United States, like most modern industrial democracies, is not well adapted to absorb losses in income. By consensus, the country had adopted a rule of social equity that, by law or custom, protects most kinds of income from erosion by higher prices. Most of its public financial commitments — Social Security benefits, to take one prominent case — were based on the confident expectation of steady and rapid expansion of the economy.

This is a dilemma that American society still has not resolved. Everybody claims a right to be kept more or less even with inflation, and where incomes are rigid, there is only one way in which economic decline like the current recession can be expressed. That is the most unfair way of all, through rising unemployment.

The expected 1982 recovery failed to materialize. One reason is that the July income tax cut had little effect;

spending for personal consumption has risen less than the forecasts expected. Further, business investment has fallen far short of the levels that the spring forecasts showed. Evidently interest rates will have to come still lower before investment revives.

Another reason, looming even larger, is the sharp drop in recent months of American exports to the rest of the world. That reflects the deepening recession in Europe and the anxious attempts of Third World countries to avoid running themselves further into debt. The International Monetary Fund has been calling attention to the sharp contraction in world trade, unprecedented in the period since World War II. The American unemployment rate shows that it is not only countries like Brazil and Nigeria that are suffering from that contraction.

The experience of 1982 reinforces lessons for this year:

• America cannot revive its economy as long as the rest of the world is deep in recession. The American economy is much too dependent on foreign markets to permit that.

• The world economy is not self-stabilizing. Markets can collapse, with consequences that not even the most committed of free market theorists can consider tolerable.

The Washington Post.

## Lessons: Economists Didn't Know

By R.J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — The year 1982 started bad and got worse. Any doubt about the rampaging craziness had vanished when the following dispatch tumbled from the wires of United Press International:

"LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 3 — The Bolivian peso plunged to a new low, and banks halted trading in dollars nationwide as a reputed cocaine czar offered a unique proposal to save this country from economic collapse."

"Robert S. Sargent, alleged to be the world's top cocaine dealer, published an open letter to President Reagan Thursday offering to turn himself in if the United States pays Bolivia's \$4-billion debt."

First, lessons. We seem to be living in an era of declining economic understanding and rising (or, at any rate, maintained) expectations. The fashion today is to bemoan the fact that no theory — "supply-side economics," Keynesianism or monetarism — "works." But part of the problem is that we have come to expect miracles of economic "theory."

Collectively, the United States slipped into a tooth-fairy mentality that provided a release from the common-sense disciplines — keeping taxes and spending roughly in balance, maintaining money growth roughly

in line with production increases — that are necessary for a stable system. Paradoxically, belief in the extraordinary powers of theory created conditions in which no sensible theory could succeed. Economists became victims of their arrogance.

Meanwhile, they discovered that the boundaries of their understanding seemed to be receding, not advancing. One glaring area of confusion was interest rates. Economist Allen Sinai of Data Resources Inc. estimates that "real" rates — adjusted for inflation — averaged 15 percent between 1963 and 1969, 0.2 percent between 1970 and 1979, 2.5 percent in 1980 and 4.8 percent in 1981.

Why have they risen so high and stayed there? Why were they so low (indeed, negative) in the 1970s? Why have they varied so much? Few economists have good answers.

Perhaps volumes could be written on this reporter's 1982 mistakes. The present offering of bumble pie will feature only two. The first was the acceptance of the consensus view of economists that the economy would begin to revive, if only slowly, in the summer of 1982. That was wrong.

The other point, made by a number of readers, involves the frequent

focus on the high wages of autoworkers without, in the critics' view, a balancing treatment of top management's compensation. Fair point.

A recent survey by the accounting firm of Arthur Young & Co. found that chief executives' compensation increased 14 percent in 1980 and 15 percent in 1981, when labor costs were rising about 9 to 10 percent each year. Without a bonus, Ford Chairman Philip Caldwell made \$440,000 in 1981. Did he deserve it?

One question about senior management of many large corporations is whether it has become a self-dealing class, insulated from ordinary realities and treating itself to extravagant privileges. A sign was the proliferation in 1982 of "golden parachute" arrangements, under which top executives create rich severance agreements for themselves in the event of a hostile corporate takeover.

Of the future, there can be only questions. The consensus outlook is gloom, although perhaps, as in 1982, it will prove wrong. The real question involves the lasting effects of this global recession, clearly the worst since World War II. Has it shaken out the inflation of the 1970s or ushered in stagnation for the 1980s?

No one really knows. No amount of talking will provide a clear answer.

National Journal.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### The U.S. and the IAEA

Regarding "At the IAEA, a U.S. Withdrawal May Be Coming" (IHT, Dec. 7) by John Timman:

I would like to add several footnotes to Mr. Timman's article. The "procedural scuffle involving Israel" to which Mr. Timman alludes involved a fundamental tenet of our foreign policy. At the general conference of the IAEA, a majority of the agency's members voted to reject the credentials of the Israeli delegation, clearly an irregular and illegal act. This egregious action involved not some procedural nicety, but a rejection by the members of a fundamental principle — that each member of the IAEA is entitled to exercise fully its rights under the agency's statute.

Nor was the IAEA rejection an isolated incident. It was followed by a motion to exclude Israel from the meeting of the International Telecommunications Union at Nairobi in October, and by an abortive attempt in November to deny it its rightful place in the UN General Assembly.

Our adherence to principle in the case of the IAEA, I believe, had a direct bearing on Israel's exclusion and moves against Israel at Nairobi and at the General Assembly.

Although the IAEA's rejection of Israeli credentials for the conference cannot be undone, the blatantly political action of the membership raises serious questions about the danger

## A Collapse Becomes Thinkable

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Depression. More and more, the dreaded word enters serious discussions. Wall Street's "Dr. Doom," Henry Kissinger, puts the odds against a global collapse in 1983 at only 6-1 or 7-1. Alan Greenspan, the former presidential adviser, sees it pretty much the same way, perhaps at 10-1 or 20-1, not the 1,000-1 bet against depression that these forecasters would have made just a few years back.

For the first time in the post-World War II era, the volume of world trade has contracted, putting a major burden on the Third World, which must sell its wares to the rich nations in order to survive.

The OECD said in a gloomy report recently that conditions in the industrial nations had "weakened to an unexpected degree." The Reagan administration has revised its growth estimate for this year in the United States to a mere 2 percent, while Europe expects even less.

A concomitant of the worldwide stagnation has been a serious recession to protectionism, as each country tries to do the impossible: increase its own exports and curtail imports from others. In an outrageous example of beggar-thy-neighbor tactics, France astonished its European trading partners by requiring that all imported video recorders be funneled through the tiny customs office of Poitiers, far from main ports.

As the industrial nations squabble over shares of a reduced world economic pie, it is easy enough to grasp what has been happening to the less-developed countries.

As the expense of the Third World countries decline and the prices they get for their commodities plunge, more of them have been unable to meet their payments on a world debt estimated at \$500 to \$600 billion, or five times the level in 1973 before OPEC launched the first of its two shock waves that have run the price of oil up 1,200 percent.

World Bank economist Chandra Hardy observes: "For most developing countries, their debt has become unmanageable. Some of them are in the absurd position of borrowing to pay interest. Therefore, the risk of default is rising precipitously. Right now, 90 cents out of every dollar borrowed by these countries goes into servicing debt — and for some of them, it's 100 cents."

And everywhere there is a default or a "rescheduling" of debt, some Western bank, whether it admits it or not, is taking it on the chin.

"There really is some risk of a breakdown in the system, which is apparent when you look at the international dimensions," says C. Fred Bergsten of the Institute for International Economics in Washington.

As Mr. Greenspan suggests, the crisis exists because no one knows for sure whether a rescue operation underwritten by the IMF and the major central banks can be organized in time to save the situation. "The danger is that the equivalent of a 'run' could occur," Mr. Greenspan says.

Belatedly, the United States has joined with its European allies in backing a 50-percent increase in IMF resources. Cynical Europeans suspect that the United States, which all of last year fought such an increase "got religion" because the focus of the debt crisis has switched from Eastern Europe, where mostly Western European banks are involved, to South America, where U.S. banks are more highly exposed.

Beyond the repairs that the IMF may be able to manage, as the OECD report suggests, world leaders have to begin to focus once more on expansionary policies. How long can the social fabric in America and the key countries in Europe withstand the ravages of unemployment?

Naturally, the world looks to the United States, still the main single force in the global economy, to lead the way out of the mess.

"But there's a Catch-22 here," economist Kaufman observes. "Normally, you'd want to see some expansionary moves in Washington to fight the recession. But when you're talking of a budget deficit that is already \$200 billion, how much more expansionary can you make it?"

The Washington Post.

New York: The

Auction - R

Maine Gie

ing for Aust



هكنا من الأهل



## ARTS / LEISURE

## New York: The Greening of Graffiti

By Esther Garcia

**NEW YORK** — "We all want to do something that's breaking new," said Feb 5 Fred. The statement does not sound like an artistic credo, but in New York, where strange things happen, anything can happen.

Feb 5 Fred (the 5 stands for the No. 5 IRT subway train), Doni, Futura 2000, Cose and Samo are among the leading graffiti artists who have taken the New York subway cars, with their spray-paint cans and made noise of the city's responsibility for public transport.

Mayor Edward I. Koch recently announced a \$6.5-million campaign to fight graffiti. Guard dogs at the subway yards, supposedly graffiti-proof subway cars ordered from a French manufacturer and stiffer sentences for those caught defacing the cars, are among the measures taken.

But the most effective weapon against graffiti on public property may be the enthusiasm shown by the art world for the works and the graffiti artists themselves.

Uptown galleries, SoHo galleries, The New Museum downtown, Documenta 7 in West Germany and Galerie Bonnier in Geneva have shown their works. Art in America, Artnews, Arts Magazine and Portfolio have written about them.

"Getting Up," a book by Craig Casamann, describes the intricate hierarchy of the graffiti artists and tells more about them than anyone else had thought to ask.

The current vogue for graffiti art is the second wave of recognition for subway and street artists. Norman Mailer took up the cause in 1974 in his book "The Faith of Graffiti." He called them the beginning of "a new millennium of vision." Twyla Tharp, then commissioned a dance backdrop from a group of graffiti writers (as they originally called themselves). A brief flurry of interest followed, but the art world remained aloof.

Now a new surge of interest has grown around graffiti art. Lovers of graffiti art may have to pay more than \$10,000 for a Jean Michel Basquiat (who was called Samo in his subway days) or \$15,000 for a Keith Haring or a Richard Hambleton. There are collectors who specialize in graffiti and street art. One such is Henry Geldzahler, New York's cultural commissioner, who recently resigned; the story among graffiti dealers is that one of the issues on which he broke with the administration was his anti-graffiti campaign.

At the top of the graffiti hierarchy are the Masters. Each has a style that is a trademark, or "tag." This is a combination of the Master's name and style, which in graffiti is inseparable since many of the works are pure signature. Next come the Juniors; this is a kind of apprentice who has not yet developed his own style. There are strict rules and codes of honor that forbid "tagging" on another's work or using another artist's tag.

The subtleties of style are discussed by Feb 5 Fred in language worthy of an art scholar. "The Wild Style" I used in the beginning combined structured, Brooklyn-

style lettering with upper-Manhattan spray technique. The Wild Style lettering is totally illegible, except for the initiated."

Many of the artists coming into public notice did not start in the subway. Hambleton, who will be shown with other subway artists at the Whitney Museum March 24 to May 22, began as a street painter, spraying menacing figures onto doorways and walls. David Wojnarowicz, who is now at one of the SoHo galleries that specialize in graffiti art, stenciled small guerrilla figures and little burning houses along sidewalks and walls. These two, and several other street artists, are slightly looked down on by purists.

It can be argued that none of the work in galleries is graffiti, because it is there legally; the fact that it is prepared for an art show changes it. Graffiti art lovers worry about this. "The social context is what gives it meaning, and that is what is being ripped away from it," said Tim Rollins, director of an artists' collective.

"We miss the danger, the edge that the chance of being busted gives to our work," said Crash, who at 24 is one of the older artists. "The best work is done in the dark in the subway yards."

There are plenty of graffiti on the way to the FUN Gallery, a favorite haunt of graffiti artists, in the East Village. FUN has a glass storefront covered with cardboard and streaked with whitewash and brown paint. Inside are two black, whitewashed rooms. On the walls hang works of Basquiat, or Samo. They are black cloth or brown cardboard, cut or torn into uneven shapes, with Dabuff-like stick

figures and beasts partly covered over with scribbled words. A black cardboard box on spindly, uneven legs carries the inscription "Doctors SeroFagus" on one side and "chicken bone" on the other. Basquiat, 21, is a former graffitiist. His work will go on to a SoHo gallery and to the Whitney Museum early next year.

The show is being taken down, and Patri Astor, one of the owners of FUN, has just sold one of three remaining Basquiats for \$7,500. Astor, an exceedingly thin young woman with a punk hairstyle, is too busy to talk — a journalist from a Madrid paper is asking for photographs of the show. Her partner, Bill Stiller, obliges. "This is not violent art," he says, speaking very softly. "It is a reaction against violence. These kids are very young, they work at home. Most of them still live with their families."

Astor's voice comes from behind the office partition. "Send these back or I'll kill you. I mean it. I'll track you down and I'll kill you." The Spanish journalist leaves, looking puzzled.

"It's really tough where they grew up," Stiller continues. "They know all about violence and death by the time they are 10 or 12. Some of them may go on as artists. It's glamorous. You should see our openings. Little kids come in here, looking and wanting to learn how to do this too."

"The graffiti artists are popular now because they are the opposite of the Minimalists. They express feelings. They are like the neo-Expressionists, Schnabel and Kiefer, but less self-conscious. The smooth flow of art history is cut short by a flood of shrieks and un-



"Fountain of Youth" (1982), by Richard Hambleton.

printable words from the office. Stiller rushes off.

The tamer and more decorative graffiti works are appearing on T-shirts manufactured by Graphite Products Inc., and several of the leading artists are now on a tour of Europe. When they return, perhaps Bloomington will put out a line of graffiti sheets and table linen. The lid will have come full circle. The images of underground New York will be temporarily subdued.

## West Germany: Art Détente

By David Galloway

**THE** current art season opened with gloomy tidings in West Germany: huge cuts in cultural budgets, a drastic slump in the commercial art market. As an antidote, the news from Kassel was trumpeted by the national press. With 380,000 visitors, "Documenta 7" had broken all records and assured the future of "Documenta 8." West Germany's "museum of 100 days" attracted the youngest public since 1955, and the back-packing pilgrims had enthusiastically endorsed the show as a festival of "alternative" culture.

Their faith received fresh confirmation through major exhibitions in Berlin and Munich. Many of the 50 artists represented in Berlin's "Zeitgeist" show produced works especially for the imposing building by Martin Gropius that houses the exhibition, through Jan. 16. The exhibition's organizers repeatedly stress the subjective aesthetic they see as a hallmark of the 1980s.

"Gefühl und Härte" (Feeling and Toughness), which just closed in Munich, was an all-Berlin show, designed to show the pioneering role of the former capital in the new aesthetic. Most of the 19 artists were unmistakably "wild," but they demonstrated an authority rarely found among the "Neuen Wilden" based in Frankfurt, Hamburg and Cologne.

The East-West dialogue has received particular stress in recent exhibitions. East German artists have received increasing attention in the West, and their work shows a refreshing freedom from socialist-realist stereotypes. Nonetheless, it often reveals a blasted image of the modern landscape — as in the sealed, crumbling buildings that were a recurrent motif in the recent "Ten Artists from the D.D.R." in Göttingen.

Thirteen East Germans are presented in "Zeitvergleich" (Time Comparison), a show organized by Art magazine in celebration of its third birthday. It is at the Hamburg Kunsthalle through Sunday, then will travel to museums throughout the country, ending in Hannover in 1984. It is conceived as a confrontation between East and West Germany, though the first impression it gives is that Western art fashions are as cherished east of the border as Levi's. The preference for smudged effects and muddled color gives "Zeitvergleich" its dominant image, though the range of styles and techniques is impressively varied. The show will be at the Stuttgart Kunsthalle from Feb. 2 through March 13.

Such works make a rude contrast to the radiant vision of the 19th-century builder Karl Friedrich Schinkel. The astonishing breadth of his achievement is meticulously documented in a retrospective organized by the East German government and presented at the Hamburg Kunsthalle, through Jan. 16. Architect, painter, designer, sculptor and visionary, Schinkel is known for imposing public buildings in the Gothic Revival style. Schinkel also produced functional designs that influenced Mies van der Rohe. His remarkable versatility is matched by a feeling for draftsmanship that makes his most casual sketches vibrant.

Cultural exchange between the two Germanies is rooted in a mutual heritage; the recent Russian "invasion" is another matter. It began a year ago, when the collector Peter Ludwig acquired 159 works by Soviet artists. Though all bore the Politburo seal of approval, they



"Driver" (1973) by Sigward Gille of Leipzig is part of "Time Comparison" show currently touring West Germany.

seemed to signal a new aesthetic freedom. There were no stout maidens embracing tractors, no cigarette-chomping capitalists striding across the backs of exploited workers. There was, however, a great deal of third-rate painting.

Most viewers could perhaps accept Ludwig's thesis that West Germans cannot afford to ignore what happens in the East Bloc. But he and his curators went further, arguing the excellence of the Soviet achievement and its role in the museum of the future. Though individual works rarely supported such claims, a new fashion was launched. The publisher Henri Nannen, who accompanied Ludwig on his eastern pilgrimage, assembled his own collection, which is being sold at the Levy Gallery in Hamburg.

The Nannen investment has made its way to the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle, through Wednesday, as "Russian Painting Today" — a smorgasbord of neo-Expressionism, neo-Expressionism, neo-Surrealism. As uneven and derivative as the collection appears, it is a manna compared to "Fory artists from the Soviet Union," which closed Tuesday at Düsseldorf's Ehrenhof. Selected by the Soviet artists' union, most of the works were somber in hue, crude in execution and fireless in praise of revolutionary ideals.

That the party line is not always inimicable to artistic achievement is revealed by another Soviet presentation at the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle — a retrospective of paintings, drawings and posters by Alexander Deineka (1899-1969) through Wednesday. Despite its Stalinist fervor, Deineka's work has a mastery sense of composition, and the graphic realism of his paintings projects a feeling of primary form, as though he seeks to suggest some formal, inner truth beneath the figurative surface.

Even Deineka's most doctrinaire productions echo the creative ferment that carried Russian modernism from 19th-century academicism to pure abstraction. That brilliant heritage is recalled in a retrospective organized by Duisburg's Lehmbruck Museum that summarizes the versatile career of the constructivist Alexander Rodchenko and his wife, Varvara Stepanova. The most extensive show of its kind ever presented in the West, it draws heavily on the collections of Russian museums and the Rodchenko heirs in Moscow. The show runs Jan. 16 through March 13 at the Baden-Baden Kunsthalle.

The current vogue for younger German and Italian artists, together with the spate of exhibitions from the Soviet Union and East Germany, means that fewer Americans are on view than in recent years. Gallerists complain about the strengthened dollar, and curators with shrinking budgets seek to

## Paris Auctions Reflect a General Gambling-House Air

By Soren Melikian

**PARIS** — No matter what auction systems or local political conditions prevail, the art market appears to be heading in the same direction — irregularity and unpredictability. The point has just been made for Paris, as one may judge from the annual art volume issued by the magazine: *Connaissance des Arts* that serves as the official review of the French auction season.

Clearly, the works of art that represent by general consent the very top within their categories are no longer carried by an irresistible upward swing. Some sell brilliantly, others much less so. And, most surprisingly, French collectors go on buying.

Spectacular evidence of these trends was provided across the board, from Art Nouveau to Old Master drawings. At Drouot, what is perhaps the most important specimen of glassware signed by Emile Gallé in relationship to general artistic movements was offered at a minor auction in November 1981. Luckily for the vendor, Jean-Pierre Camard, who has wide business contacts, was involved as the expert so that by the time it came up, every interested party on both sides at the Atlantic was aware of the event. The piece is a large amphora, 110 centimeters (44 inches) high, made of several layers of green glass with inclusions of platinum. The shape is borrowed from Islamic art. Swirling forged-iron mounts, running down from the neck, are terminated with molded glass roundels simulating wax seals

— one carrying the glassmaker's signature, "Gallé," in a cursive Arabic script and the other with a fancy coat of arms of King Solomon. Thus are blended three movements of the 1890s: Orientalism, Symbolism — reflected in King Solomon's arms — and the abstract

**THE ART MARKET**

design of Art Nouveau. The amphora went up to 1,265,570 francs, a price, Camard notes, that "seems almost modest" compared with \$91,570 francs fetched by a lamp by Gallé in the same sale.

Camard believes the reason the amphora did not sell for more is that foreigners feared the piece would not be allowed to leave the country. Ultimately, however, an export license was granted, after a good deal of Gallé-style stuffing. In April, when there was no such problem at a sale conducted by Tajan in Monte Carlo, outstanding pieces produced by Gallé's contemporaries, the Daum brothers — Auguste (1853-1909) and Antonin (1864-1930) — went through the roof. The provenance probably helped: The wares, 100 in all, were sent in by Antonin's daughter, hence the price, such as 523,070 francs for a vase and cover made in 1905.

These successful prices Camard ascribes to what he calls the "international audience" of his market. However, he weakens his case by illustrating, in his contribution to the *Connaissance des Arts* volume, a masterpiece by the little-known Eugène Michel that was sold for 264,570 francs. This is a remarkable cracked crystal vase, with a snake carved in low relief crawling through bluish green foliage; but the artist's name means nothing to nonspecialists. Moreover, it was brought in by the vendor on the morning of a sale held at Drouot in the afternoon. This typical Paris procedure guaranteed that no publicity would be given to the piece — and therefore no foreigners other than professionals with Paris contacts would get wind of the sale. The price leaves no doubt that French collectors are still very much in the market.

Further proof is given by the extraordinary prices that have recently been achieved by French drawings of the 18th century. At Drouot, third-rate artists have been bringing prices that would be given on the international market for works of considerably greater magnitude, supposed documents in masterpieces, up for the lack of mastery. The justifiably forgotten Jean-Baptiste Mallet (1759-1835) committed a drawing in pen and wash representing "Madame Royale and the Surgeon Brunier," which is dated Jan. 24, 1793, three days after the execution of Louis XVI. Naïve is the best that can be said about it. It brought 134,570 francs. Worse, one of the innumerable drawings by Louis Carrogis, known as Carmontelle, whose characters have the frozen smiles of Madame Tussaud's wax figures, went over 100,000 francs at a sale conducted by the Ader-Picard-Tajan group. The excuse is apparently the subject matter: Voltaire is shown chatting with Madame du Châtelet as she sits weaving at her loom.

Last month, the trend became more marked. Fragonard could be one of the greatest European draftsmen of the 18th century but his study, done around 1770, of a woman wearing an English dress hardly proves the point. A French collector must have thought differently, judging from the 450,000 francs he paid at a sale conducted by Bernard Oger on Dec. 15.

Antique silver, another staple of the tradition-minded French upper class, is also going through the roof. As is the case with drawings, it is obvious at a glance that the dealer's axiom that "the best sells

best" is highly questionable these days. A hideous coffee pot, dated 1753, with the maker's mark illegible, to purists is highly objectionable, zoomed to 172,720 francs last March in one of Raymond de Nicolay's most brilliant sales. Compared with that, the price for a pair of very grand candlesticks, datable to 1690-92, well within the Louis XIV period, from which hardly anything has survived — the warning king had most of it melted down to cope with his ever rising arms budget — was peanuts at 242,570 francs.

At the top of the financial ladder, the fact that the best need not be the most expensive was amply verified in Paris in June, when one of the greatest paintings by Simon Vouet, a key figure to the history of French classicism, was sold for 1,298,570 francs. This is 20 percent less than one of Gustave Moreau's ghastly paintings in the Symbolist mood brought a month later: 1,540,570 francs. In retrospect, this may be remembered as one of the great coups of the postwar years.

A few other coups were made for considerably less money last year at Drouot. One can only agree with the expert Michel Conquerpot when he notes that a German wood carving of a standing figure, datable to the early 15th century, is "one of the most interesting pieces sold by public auction this year."

It would look well in the Germanisches National-Museum in Nuremberg. Whoever got it last April for 133,670 francs had reason to celebrate.

Such bargains are typical of a period of destabilization, when the very rich with no special interest in art as such look for the very obvious. This may be a still life by Ma-

tisse, for example, such as the one sold last July by Guy Loudmer for 7,480,570 francs, though few would call it Maïssé's masterpiece. Last month provided an even more extraordinary instance. On Dec. 10, a painting by Louis Bolly showing David's coronation of Napoleon in the Louvre being admired by a crowd of painters, including Bolly, was sold by Raymond de Nicolay for 2,695,570 francs. It offers mild historical interest, if very little else. Yet it cost its owner twice as much as the great Simon Vouet that was auctioned in June. In Paris, as in London, the market never looked quite so much like a gambling house.

**N.Y. to Show Art Of Liechtenstein**

**THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**

**NEW YORK** — The 400-year-old collection of the Princes of Liechtenstein, which includes the world's largest private holding of Rubens paintings, will be exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1985. It will be the first major exhibit of the collection anywhere in 40 years.

After the show, from Oct. 5, 1985, to early January 1986, the works will return to Liechtenstein for display in a new museum being built in the capital, Vaduz. A small part of the collection is displayed now in a temporary site in Vaduz.

The collection includes outstanding Renaissance and baroque bronzes, furniture, weapons and armor, and a gold-ornamented French state carriage from the reign of Louis XV.

indirectly by book illustrations and design and pattern books.

The arrangement of the exhibition does not maintain these exact divisions. In the Oriental manner, objects of different kinds that harmonize are shown together. In every case it is the attention to decorative details that pleases even the most uninitiated Westerner. For instance, that rather undistinguished small bird, the quail, assumes grandeur when it appears in the guise of a metal incense burner, the breast plumage suggested by engraving, the wing and tail feathers made of small overlapping metal plates.

The Japanese sword was no primitive chunk of sharpened metal. The fittings — the mount, blade socket, guard, hilt, pommel cap and the retaining cap that holds blade and hilt together — were individually crafted for each sword.

The British Museum shows a most elegant *sabre*, or sword guard, made of *sentoku* (an alloy of copper, tin and zinc, one of several alloys favored by Japanese sword masters) with an inlaid decoration in gold and copper of a Nio guardian — normally a pair of golden king-god figures mounted as guardians on each side of the gates of a temple.

Though the museum's holdings of most kinds of Japanese art are considerable, textiles and papers are comparatively poorly represented. This exhibition compensates for lack of actual artifacts by a fine selection of illustrated books, such as the 17th-century "Saiga Shokunin Buri" (1770) by Minko, illustrating craftsmen at their trades; "Ramma Zushiki" (1734) by Shumboku, which illustrates *origami* models as patterns for woodblock transoms, and the woodblock book "Ryakuha Shokunin Zukushi" (1826) by Gabutei, which illustrates among other activities the waxing of *kasa-gami*, the thick, sturdy fiber paper from which umbrellas are made.

## London: Japan's Decorative Arts

By Max Wykes-Joyce

**LONDON** — Art in Japan is considered an integral part of everyday living; the divisions that the West makes between pure and applied arts are meaningless in Japan, where, for example, the colors of food, the vessels from which and on which it is served and the fittings of the room in which it is eaten are all matters of artistic import. This universality of art in Japan is well illustrated in an exhibition through April 10 in the Oriental Galleries of the British Museum. Drawing on the museum's extensive holdings of Japanese decorative arts from the 17th to the 19th centuries, (Japanese Museum Publications, £3.95

(\$6.30 at the museum), has been prepared by Lawrence Smith and Victor Harris of the museum's Department of Oriental Antiquities.

The exhibition is divided into five sections: metalwork, including incense burners, teakettles, mirrors, arms and armor, swords and sword furniture, cloaks and coins; sculpture and decorative carving, which ranges from a nearly lifelike painting of wood figure of a Buddhist priest, through masks for the No drama, to the tiny *netuske* that fastened medicine and tobacco boxes to a belt; lacquer — writing cases, picnic sets, vases, chess, and the small medicine and tobacco boxes; ceramics, notably bowls for the tea ceremony and bottles for *sake*; and textiles, leathers and fine papers, which the exhibition exemplifies



Sword guard on exhibit at British Museum in London.

## Dance: Maina Gielgud Heading for Australia

By Noel Goodwin

**LONDON** — After dancing her way several times around the world as a ballerina of international acclaim, London-born Maina Gielgud takes up the major challenge of her career this month as artistic director of the Australian Ballet, on a three-year contract. She was picked after a worldwide search by the company management to take over a post which has been vacant for a year.

Gielgud, the niece of the actor Sir John Gielgud, is no stranger to Australia or its national ballet company. She has toured there half a dozen times, twice as a guest star with the Australian Ballet, and last fall she gave company classes in Melbourne and Brisbane. "They're now a very young company," she said in an interview, "but with tremendous talent and potential."

Apart from her dancing, two things have given her useful experience for the job. One was devising her own show, "Sings, Notes and Squawks" about a working day in a dancer's life. She directed it down to the last detail of lighting. After it sold out three London theaters in turn after the premiere in 1978, she took it to Paris for three weeks ("Petit pas et crac"), then to Cape Town and on tour in Australia, delighting audiences throughout.

She then joined the London City Ballet — a small, independent company directed by Harold King as rehearsal director — the day getting to know the day-to-day problems of running a company. "It meant that I was involved in the technical and management as well as the artistic side, and a good many of the finance questions too, and these are all matters that I shall now have to be concerned with on a much larger scale."

The auburn-haired ballerina, who will leave for Australia Friday, her 38th birthday, feels that taking over in Australia means she has given up any idea of dancing again in public, though she will continue to work in the classroom. The only regret of her admirers is that she stopped dancing so prematurely, virtually at the peak of her talents, partly because she never found a permanent base after spells as a principal with London Festival Ballet and then the Royal Ballet in the 1970s.

Her career began in Paris, where she joined the Roland Petit company at age 16. Her father, Lewis Gielgud, died when she was 8, and her Hungarian mother ("very beautiful, and very much the actress") moved to France, where she set about getting her daughter the finest instruction for a career she would have liked herself. Tamara Karsavina, Stanislas Idzikovsky,



Maina Gielgud

Libov Egorova and Rosella Hightower are teachers whose names testify to Gielgud's dance pedigree. She called Hightower "my good angel." Through her, Gielgud met Maurice Béjart, whose Ballet of the 20th Century she joined in Brussels in 1967. "He opened up a new dance world for me, especially with young people and big, mixed audiences, not just balletomanes." She took leading roles in several of his ballets, and he gave her a solo, "Forme et ligne" (better known as "Squeaky Door" from *his musique concrète* accompaniment).

Then came her debut in the major classics. Her first "Sleeping Beauty" was with Rudolf Nureyev in Barcelona (both were guests with the Marseilles Ballet). Her first "Swan Lake" was in Budapest with Viktor Roma, and she danced "Giselle" and "Nutcracker" with the London Festival Ballet. She has been partnered by virtually every leading male dancer, and her performances have always reflected individuality, beauty of presence and style and an uncommon strength of line.

She said she enjoys teaching and coaching other dancers, and plans to do this as part of her work with the Australian Ballet, where she looks forward to building a collaboration with Dame Margaret Scott, director of the Australian Ballet School. The company's plans for this year are made, and a London season at Covent Garden is in prospect for next summer, so any ideas Gielgud has about repertory will have to wait until 1984.

These could well include some surprises, though she said she has no immediate plans to do more choreography. She does not altogether rule out the possibility, but said she will concentrate first on her directorial duties. After the Australian Ballet's recent internal troubles over salaries and grading, Gielgud's chief aim is to give the company a new strength of purpose, she said.

**DOLDER GRAND HOTEL ZURICH**

A house of tradition

an outstanding reputation for the very highest standard

Raoul de Gendia Dr.  
Hauptstrasse 65, CH-8002 Zurich  
Telephone 01/261 85 31  
Telex 33449 grand ch

## INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

**PARIS**

**DUAL EXHIBITION**

**LE FAUBOURG SAINT-GERMAIN**

**LA RUE DE LILLE**

**INSTITUT NEERLANDAIS**

121, Rue de Lille (7<sup>e</sup> M<sup>o</sup>), CH-4<sup>e</sup> arrondissement  
Daily (except Monday) 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
UNTIL FEBRUARY 27

**BICENTENNIAL OF L'HOTEL DE SALM**

**PAIS DE LA LEGION D'HONNEUR**

2, Rue de la Légion d'Honneur (7<sup>e</sup> M<sup>o</sup>)  
Daily (except Monday) 2-5 p.m.  
UNTIL APRIL 10

**250 ANTIQUE DEALERS**

from Tuesday to Sunday  
from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
2 PLACE DU PALAIS-ROYAL  
PARIS

Current exhibition:  
**LE FESTIN ET L'ART**

**MUSEE RODIN**

77 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7<sup>e</sup> M<sup>o</sup> Varenne

**DRAWINGS by RODIN**

**Dossier 2: UGOLIN**

Daily (except Tuesdays) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
November 17 - February 14

**GALERIE DES ORFÈVRES**

69, Rue des Orfèvres (7<sup>e</sup> M<sup>o</sup>), CH-4<sup>e</sup> arrondissement

**Robert Tancredé**

Paysages d'Europe et d'Amerique du 4 au 22 janvier

**LONDON**

**Marlborough FRANK AUERBACH**

**RECENT WORK**

Jan. 13 - Feb. 11, '83

6 Albemarle St. W1 - 01-629 5161

Mon-Fri. 10-5:30; Sat. 10-12:30

**"ART EXHIBITIONS" "ANTIQUES" "AUCTION SALES"**

appear on Saturday



## Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10

## Standard &amp; Poor's Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
147.62	147.62	147.62	147.62	+0.10
147.62	147.62	147.62	147.62	+0.10
147.62	147.62	147.62	147.62	+0.10
147.62	147.62	147.62	147.62	+0.10
147.62	147.62	147.62	147.62	+0.10

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	101.48
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	101.48
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	101.48
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	101.48
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	101.48

## Market Summary, Jan. 7

NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Change
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	+0.10

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	101.48
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	101.48
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	101.48
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	101.48
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	101.48	101.48

## NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Change
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10

## AMEX Most Active

High	Low	Close	Change
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10

## NYSE Most Active

High	Low	Close	Change
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.38	101.48	+0.10

## Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Change
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10

## THE DJI'S AT 1,500?

Although there will be spastic corrections, investors should be looking for a "Dow" that will reach 1,500, with upward pressure in "anonymous" markets. The plasticity of human affairs is changing, somewhat, in the over-the-counter market, are the POLAROID and XEROX's of the future. Our optimism has been maintained months before the averages reached, as editors commented, "the Dow was 750" that the "Dow will touch 1,000 before hitting 750." Most analysts thought we were hallucinating. Even Barron's magazine was off course on August 9th, they mused, "the market seems to be saving its seed for the future and it doesn't work." At the same time Barron's and other publications were exclaiming over projections, we were resolute: urging readers, to "buy into weakness."

The rest is legend. On August 17th, the DJI rocketed 38 points. On August 18th, a big bearish trading market was established, with 133,000 shares changing hands. Once the Dow passed 1,000, fanatics of despair continued to claim funeral dirges. As recently as mid-October, Joseph Granville, already wrong by 270 points, declared that the "Dow will plunge below 650" by January, 1983, a prediction that bears more witness to his fiscal arrogance, to his failure in fashion that the world is turned to a revolution of rising expectations.

His vision is in contrast to purveyors of pessimism who have profited, at their clients expense, grinding out reports predicting a market collapse. What do our researchers contemplate? We believe the Dow will go beyond 1,500; the Swiss franc will drift lower; the oil price will evaporate; that gold and other precious metals will rise; and, our current report highlights two, low-priced emerging stocks that may rise into prominence, dramatically outpacing the Dow. For your complimentary copy of this letter, please write to:

**CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH**  
Distributed by  
F.P.S. FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES INC.  
1012 W. 4th Street, Suite 200  
Tel: (214) 777-0777 or 214-777-1000

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10
101.48	101.54	101.38	101.48	+0.10

هكمان النحل



## ECONOMIC SCENE

By H. ERICH HEINEMANN

### Reagan's Top Policy Challenge Could Be Application of Logic

The administration's slogan during the election campaign last fall was "stay the course." The challenge, as Martin Feldstein, the president's chief economic adviser, has put it, was "to look far enough into the future" to encourage savings, investment and, hence, expansion.

There is no hint that the president has abandoned his basic goal of sustainable economic growth through lower taxes, smaller government, stable money and less regulation.

Even so, many economists see the Republican slogan as a curious choice of phrase. They believe the emphasis of administration economic policy has been in flux for months, shifting away from inflation toward growth as the principal concern. The resulting change, they argue, is largely responsible for the improved economic outlook on which Mr. Reagan has placed so much stress recently.

There has been a "major change in monetary policy," says Arnold X. Moscovitz, chief economist at Dean Witter Reynolds. The Federal Reserve, with strong backing from the administration, is now trying to push down interest rates rather than hold down growth in the money supply. Any attempt at a mid-year change in Mr. Reagan's economic performance, therefore, has to recognize that his strategy—as in all administrations—presents a moving target.

At the same time, the clash between the demands of the military and those of the needy for real resources has produced a profound political stalemate in the nonstop battle of the budget.

Mr. Reagan argued at his news conference this week that it is "an accepted fact that increasing taxes is not the way out of a recession." The tax cuts already in place, he said, would stimulate an increase in both savings and consumption. But at the same time, the president has supported significant increases in taxes, most recently last month, with the five-cent-a-gallon rise in the federal gasoline tax.

Moreover, on the basis of the economic logic advanced by the administration itself, there is a legitimate question whether the true tax burden has been reduced at all in the last two years, or whether it just has been reappropriated.

"The American people," the president's Council of Economic Advisers said in its 1982 annual report, "must eventually pay for what government spends." To be sure, if the Treasury borrows to cover a deficit, this will shift to future generations the burden of explicit taxes.

Alternatively, the report stated, the government can engage in "excessive expansion of the money supply," which will create inflation, thereby lowering the real value of the existing stock of money and of government debt held by the private sector. If the inflation is not anticipated, the result will be a transfer of real resources to the government.

Spending Real Dollars

Either way, when the government spends real dollars—whether for battleships or food stamps—someone, someone has to pay a real tax. The choice for tax policy, then, lies between explicit taxes legislated by Congress and the implicit, unlegislated taxes of deficit spending and inflation.

This line of reasoning has some fascinating implications for the current debate over fiscal policy. Under the Reagan administration, there has been little change in the growth of real federal purchases of goods and services. Growth in transfer payments has slowed down, but the rate of increase is still about 5.5 percent in real terms.

Much more critical, from the standpoint of the administration's basic strategy, is the fact that federal spending has risen sharply as a percentage of the gross national product over the last two years, in part owing to economic weakness. It now stands at about 24.5 percent, the highest since 1946, when World War II military outlays were still winding down.

To be sure, the administration, Congress and the Federal Reserve have significantly changed the impact of explicit taxation, and by controlling prices, of the unlegislated inflation tax as well. Personal income tax rates have been lowered substantially, while taxes on consumption—from telephone calls to gasoline—have risen. But while the tax on each extra dollar of earnings (the "marginal" tax) has been reduced for some, the president's logic would suggest that the true burden of the average taxpayer has risen considerably.

Mr. Feldstein has maintained that "an emphasis on the present and a disregard of the future produces monetary and fiscal policies that reduce unemployment in the short run, but increase both unemployment and inflation in the long run."

With spending and tax policy caught in a crossfire between the administration and Congress, and with pressure rising to produce economic performance now, it will be interesting to see how Mr. Reagan deals with the dilemma posed by his chief adviser.

The New York Times

## Korf Asks Court for Receiver

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BONN — In the latest in a string of major corporate failures to shake West German business in recent months, Korf Industrie und Handel, the parent company of the Korf Steel group, said Friday it has asked for a court receiver to protect it from its creditors.

In a statement released at its headquarters in Baden-Baden, the company attributed the decision to "growing liquidity difficulties that are affecting not only the Korf group, but wide sectors of the German steel industry."

The company said it was working on a solution that would include the German Korf group in the planned restructuring concept of the steel industry.

The Bonn government recently asked three independent experts to propose ways to help Germany's steel industry to return to profitability.

Earlier this week, Willy Korf, the 53-year-old businessman who owns and controls the group's parent company, said the company would present its restructuring plan later this month.

Mr. Korf is credited with helping revolutionize steelmaking in the last two decades by developing the compact steel mills known in the industry as mini-mills. Through the Korf parent company, Mr. Korf holds roughly 70 percent of the equity of Korf Stahl, the parent company of the group's European steelmaking activities, and a comparable stake in Korf Industries Inc. of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Korf's North American unit, the Kuwaiti government and a Kuwaiti investment company hold most of the remaining shares in both units.

But Friday, while representatives of the group's creditor banks met in Düsseldorf to discuss future financing, Korf said it had filed a proposal in Baden-Baden municipal court to settle the company's debt.

Ordinarily, such a proposal would mean that minor creditors would be paid in full, while major lenders would be asked to accept only part of what they are owed.

Under West German law, 50.1 percent of the creditors, holding 80 percent of the debt, must approve such a settlement to avoid formal bankruptcy.

Mr. Korf has also said talks were going on with Kuwait to seek additional financial aid. The company is also seeking support from the Bonn government and the state government of Baden-Württemberg for one of its West German units.

As a privately owned company, Korf publishes few details of its financial condition. But the company, which employs about 10,000 workers worldwide, reported total revenue in 1981 of \$1.18 billion.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)



A worker moves coils of steel along a run-out table at a Broken Hill Proprietary plant in New Castle, New South Wales. Inset, James C. McNeil, the chairman of BHP.

## Recession Hurting Australian Giant

By Pamela G. Hollie  
New York Times Service

MELBOURNE — A cartoon in a business weekly recently showed an overweight steelworker with the initials of Australia's largest concern, Broken Hill Proprietary, on his sweatshirt, pleading with a caricature of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

"Please protect me," the kneeling giant said. "Big boys don't cry," replied the Prime Minister, walking away.

Since its founding 100 years ago, BHP has maintained that what is good for the company is good for Australia. So, when out-of-work BHP laborers marched on Parliament in Canberra in late 1982 demanding that the government do something to help workers at Australia's only integrated steel company, James C. McNeil, BHP's chairman, waited with interest for the government's response.

He knew what it would be—the Fraser government is for fewer, not more, trade barriers. But he got some satisfaction from the knowledge that the workers had made his point: If BHP suffers, so do thousands of Australians. "There is a clear parallel between Australia's economic performance and that of the company," the 66-year-old executive said.

The problems of BHP are similar to those of major steel producers everywhere, except that in Australia, where prosperity has been interrupted for nearly 25 years, unemployment is practically unknown.

The lucky country, as Australia is known, thought it could ride out the recession with ease. And, even though Australian businesses had

expected that they would have to tighten their belts when the world recession reached their shores, many had thought that the downturn would be slight. If things got tough, the government would surely throw them a lifeline. Certainly, BHP had expected help. "Politically, BHP usually gets its way," said Allan Rennie, an analyst with E.L.C. & Co. Bailieu.

But the recession has been deeper and longer in the United States and Europe than Australians expected. And BHP, the General Motors of Australia, is in trouble. Earnings have dropped to 185.4 million Australian dollars (\$189 million), on an inflation-adjusted basis, on revenue of 4.9 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1982 ended May 31, from a record high of 266.8 million dollars on revenues of 4.6 billion dollars a year earlier.

In a year when BHP is shedding employees, battling against negative margins and cheap steel imports, "BHP could lose its position as Australia's No. 1 company," said Alan Jury, an Australian business writer.

Although BHP has mineral, manufacturing and oil and gas divisions, its largest is steel, a 41,000 employee operation that contributes about 40 percent to BHP's revenue and represents all of Australia's steel output. "BHP is the steel industry," said Christopher Grieve, an analyst with Potter Partners in Melbourne. "That is why BHP's health is so important to Australia."

Its monopoly in steel has raised questions because its virtual lack of competition may be the chief reason for the company's slow slide

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## Phillips Agrees to Buy General American Oil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — General American Oil of Texas said Friday it had agreed to be acquired by Phillips Petroleum and that Mesa Petroleum had agreed to drop its takeover bid for General American.

Under the merger agreement, Phillips would pay an average of \$45 a share for all of General American's 25.4 million common shares outstanding, or a total of about \$1.14 billion.

General American had been expected to seek a friendly suitor after it rejected Mesa's offer of \$40 a share for 13 million of General American's shares.

At the same time, General American tried to thwart Mesa's bid by starting a tender offer of \$50 a share for 8 million of its own shares, and an option to buy another 5 million.

The definitive agreement with Phillips involves several steps, beginning with General American continuing its tender offer of \$50 each for a total of 10.3 million shares.

In addition, Phillips said it would buy 7.5 million shares for \$45 apiece under a separate agreement with the Meadows Foundation and several stockholders. That block represents about 29 percent of General American stock.

The foundation manages charitable trusts set up by Alur H. Meadows, General American's late founder.

Together, the 10.3 million shares bought by General American on behalf of Phillips and the 7.5 million shares bought by Phillips represent nearly 50 percent of the total common outstanding.

Shares not bought under General American's offer or from the Meadows Foundation would be converted into about \$38.17 a share in either cash or securities issued by Phillips.

Mesa, in addition to dropping its tender offer, also agreed that litigation between it and General American would be dropped, and General American agreed to pay Mesa \$15 million to cover expenses associated with Mesa's offer.

Mesa also agreed not to buy any General American securities for five years, General American said. Mesa said it could have a gain of \$44.9 million as a result of the Phillips transaction.

In May 1980, Mesa issued \$76.6 million of 8 percent subordinated debentures, which are exchangeable by the holders for the 1.89 million shares of General American held by Mesa.

Mesa said that if the debenture holders convert to the General American stock, as expected, it will result in a pre-tax gain for Mesa of \$10.7 million in the current quarter and \$34.2 million in the first quarter.

Phillips reportedly has considered itself vulnerable to a takeover attempt, although it ranks as the

15th-largest industrial company in the United States, with annual revenue of \$16 billion. Analysts said that by acquiring General American, Phillips would not only make itself a more difficult target for a takeover but would add reserves of crude oil at an attractive price of about \$7 a barrel.

The acquisition of General American will result in an 11 percent increase in Phillips U.S. by-product reserves and a 15 percent increase in its U.S. oil and natural gas production.

This action is in keeping with Phillips' long-term objective of continuing to improve its U.S. reserves and production positions, said William C. Dounce, Phillips chairman and chief executive.

He added, "Phillips will be able to finance this acquisition comfortably by making use of our strong financial position and our untapped borrowing capacity."

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1982, General American earned \$61.5 million on revenue of \$348 million.

General American has proved reserves of 80 billion barrels of liquids and 519 billion cubic feet of natural gas, located in the United States and Canada. The U.S. reserves consist of 56 billion barrels of liquids and 294 billion cubic feet of gas. In fiscal 1982 its daily U.S. production was about 17,600 barrels of crude oil and 114 million cubic feet of natural gas.

## N.Y. Stock Prices Hold Modest Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange held on Friday, and the Dow Jones industrial average set another record at the close as buyers continued to flood the market on expectations that interest rates will turn lower and the economy will turn up.

The Dow average climbed 14 1/2 points during the day but pulled back in the last hour, closing with a gain of some 5.15 points at about 1,076.07. Advances led declines by a nine-to-seven margin.

Trading activity also fell off in the afternoon, although volume still totaled 127.3 million shares, only slightly below Thursday's 129.4 million.

About two-thirds of Friday's volume was recorded in the first three hours of trading.

"There seems to be a touch of profit-taking," said Trade Latimer, Evans & Co. vice president. "Also, some of the groups that have been active, such as oils, appear to be resting."

Thursday's rally was sparked by expectations that the recession had hit bottom, and the market

struggled off the report that unemployment edged up to 10.8 percent in December.

Larry Wachel of Prudential-Bache Securities said Wall Street regarded the most recent unemployment figures as a non-event. "Historically, when the market reaches new highs [the economic news] headlines are always at their worst," he said. "Bad news doesn't matter at this point."

The rally gained further support Friday from widespread speculation that the Federal Reserve would cut the discount rate from its current 8 1/2 percent. The discount rate, charged on Fed loans to member banks, was last cut Dec. 13.

"There's a widespread belief that the Fed will cut the discount rate either this week or next," said Harvey Deutsch of Purcell Graham said. "The Fed has got to ensure that rates stay down in order to get our economy moving."

Such speculation was based in part on the low level of the federal funds rate, charged on overnight loans between banks, which fell to 7 1/2 percent from an average 8.48 percent Thursday.

But analysts noted that the late pull-back in the market demonstrated that enough skepticism existed about the possibility of a discount rate cut to cause investors to take some profits ahead of the weekend.

Mr. Deutsch said that even without a discount rate cut the market should continue its rally and could reach 1,100 on the Dow average sometime next week.

Analysts Newton Zinder with E.F. Hutton & Co. said investors "are hesitant and I think have been betting since the summer that there is going to be some economic recovery starting despite what the economists say."

Third Tokyo Record

The Tokyo Stock Exchange average gained 48.78 points Friday to close at a record 8,169.29 on the heaviest trading volume since May 1, 1981, of 850 million shares. Reuters reported from Tokyo. It was the third successive day the average posted a record finish.

## U.S. Joblessness Posts a Modest Rise, But Analysts See Leveling Off

By Caroline Adkinson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The unemployment rate in the United States edged up to 10.8 percent in December from 10.7 percent in November, but the latest figures indicated that the worst of the recession-induced joblessness may be over, the Labor Department said Friday.

The December jobless rate was the highest since the Depression, although the original figure reported for November was also 10.8 percent. The jobless rate for 1982 averaged 9.7 percent, the worst since the 9.9 percent rate recorded for 1941, the Labor Department said.

In addition to the 12 million Americans unemployed among the officially unemployed, there are 1.8 million people who want a job but have given up looking for work, the Labor Department release said. The fourth quarter total for these "discouraged" workers was the highest reported since records for this category first were kept in 1970, the department said.

Friday's numbers suggested a leveling off in recent sharp increases in unemployment, analysts said. But the jobless rates for adult men, adult women, blacks and teenagers hit new post-World War II highs in December, and the average length

of time spent out of work rose to a post-war record of 18 weeks, the Department said. Black unemployment totaled 20.8 percent in the month, compared with a white jobless rate of 9.7 percent.

The White House said that the new figure "indicates to us that unemployment is still too high." But Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary, added, "It did not rise exceptionally this month, (and) we believe it will come down in the coming months."

The jobless figures "show some leveling off from the steady deterioration in the labor market that has occurred over the past year and a half," Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said. "Factory job losses slowed, factory hours held steady, and the overall unemployment rate in December was about the same as in November."

The number of factory jobs continued to decline last month, but the "composition and nature" of the decline of 165,000 was "quite different from the job losses of previous months," she said. "Factory employment losses were smaller and not so widespread as in recent months," while "the largest decline... in December was in retail trade."

Unemployment is expected to stay extremely high for months to come as the economy recovers slowly from recession.

"It looks like the beginning of the end of the rise in unemployment," Allen Sinai of Data Resources said Friday. But continued high joblessness will have "a negative effect" on the economy for some time, he said.

"The December figures do not reflect any fundamental improvement in factory unemployment," according to Jerry J. Jasinowski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers. He also warned that "when the recovery does get under way, most manufacturing firms are not going to hire back as many workers as they have during previous recoveries."

Retailers hired fewer workers than usual during the Christmas period, so that after seasonal adjustment a 65,000-job drop in retail employment was recorded in December. Meanwhile, a recent improvement in the auto industry helped to increase jobs in the transportation equipment industry, which has been particularly hard hit by recession, the department's release said. A 30,000-job increase in the auto sector helped offset declines in other durable goods industries.

Total employment edged down by 43,000 to 99.1 million in December, the release said. This was little changed from the October and November totals.

Although the factory workweek declined only slightly, from 34.7 hours in November to 34.6 in December, there was a sharp drop in the index of total weekly hours of production workers in industry. This fell 0.7 percent in December to 101.8, suggesting that industrial production may have declined again in December, analysts said.

The manufacturing index of hours worked declined 0.4 percent over the month.

Growth of 3% Seen

The White House Friday predicted inflation-adjusted gross national product growth of 3 percent in 1983. Reuters reported from Washington.

Speakingman Larry Speakes said the figure would be included in President Ronald Reagan's annual economic report, which is to be presented to Congress soon.

He said the second half of 1983 would see "the beginning of recovery and a period of sustained growth."

Mr. Speakes said the economic report would forecast GNP growth after inflation of 1 percent in the first quarter of 1983, 3 percent in the second quarter, and 4 percent both the third and fourth quarters.

He said these figures compared with real GNP contraction of 5.1 percent in the first quarter of 1982, real growth of 2.1 percent in the second quarter, growth of 0.7 percent in the third quarter, and con-

traction of 1.2 percent in the fourth quarter.

Mr. Speakes said the White House was releasing advance information about the coming economic report because of "misleading gloom and doom" predictions in the media about the economy.

He said the Reagan administration believed the GNP would grow by 4 percent annually in real terms through 1988 once it had achieved that level in the third quarter of 1983.

Mr. Speakes said that by mid-1983 "we will have moved out of the recession, which has been longer and deeper than any of us expected."

He was reminded by reporters that optimistic forecasts by the administration about an strong economic recovery in 1982 had failed to materialize.

Asked why the new forecasts should be believed, he pointed to improvements in home and auto sales, the latest surges in the stock

market, and what he called predictions by Wall Street analysts that "recovery is just around the corner."

Administration officials had been quoted Thursday as saying that Mr. Reagan had accepted a scaled-down economic forecast of 1.4 percent economic growth this year.

The projection reportedly left the unemployment rate near 10.5 percent at the end of this year and still around 9 percent at the end of the 1984 presidential election year.

This forecast reportedly showed budget deficits, without any new spending cuts or tax increases, growing from more than \$200 billion in the 1984 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1, 1983, to nearly \$300 billion in 1988, at the end of the current five-year budget planning cycle.

The forecast was said to be a victory for Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 7, excluding bank service charges.

	S	E	DM	P.F.	H.L.	Giv.	B.F.	S.F.	D.L.
Amsterdam	2.91	4.12	11.61	28.36	11.15	—	5.09	13.10	31.22
Bremen (a)	41.13	74.07	14.93	4.94	2.43	17.28	—	23.78	5.69
Frankfurt	2.24	3.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (a)	1.49	2.54	10.62	27.23	11.02	—	5.09	13.10	31.22
Paris	1.26	2.16	10.62	27.23	11.02	—	5.09	13.10	31.22
New York	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stockholm	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
West Germany	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Finland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.00	1.00							



Shoe

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
15400 Thom N A	57 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2	— 1/4

92573 Tor Dm Bk	\$40	39½	39¼
8700 Torstar B I	\$11½	11½	11½ + 7

[illegible]

Prev.	Close	Prev.
-------	-------	-------

Kerosel Pwr.	990	990
Kao Soap	568	553
Kow Steel	136	141

[illegible]



## Computer Firms Revise Pirate War

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — When the personal computer boom began two years ago, the leading software manufacturers, mindful of how piracy had drained profits from the record and video industries, declared war on entrepreneurs who illegally copy computer programs.

The war is not over, but by most accounts the program pirates have won the first battle. Although legitimate manufacturers are pursuing legal remedies more vigorously, they have largely given up time-consuming and expensive efforts to encrypt their most popular software with codes designed to prevent the copying of programs.

Without these codes, most medium-priced home computers can make a duplicate of a complex word processing, accounting or game program in seconds. But even some highly sophisticated codes, the manufacturers learned, are not enough to stop a determined pirate or a computer hobbyist who revels in the challenge of code-breaking.

"The lesson is that as fast as you can think up a new code, someone else can break it," said Edward H. Currie, president of Lifeboat Associates, a New York software firm.

Finding a way to defeat the pirates is a top priority for the software manufacturers, who are competing fiercely for a share of the emerging, multi-billion-dollar market in programs for personal computers. But an accurate assessment of how much business the industry is losing to pirates is hard to make.

Mr. Currie estimates that the industry loses 30 percent of its revenue to pirates. But Seymour Rubenstein, the founder of the Micropro International Corp., a leading software manufacturer in San Rafael, California, with about \$26 million in sales this year, said recently that his company loses \$20 million to \$40 million annually because of illegal reproduction.

Both Micropro and the Tandy Corp., the Texas-based company that markets Radio Shack computers, are among the manufacturers that attempted, and quickly dropped, copy-protection codes.

For example, Radio Shack's popular word processing program, called Sorpsi, was first marketed with a program that prevented

users from making more than two electronic copies. But the code was easily broken by computer experts and by widely available programs that personal computer users can use to break the copy-protection codes.

Tandy also found that copy-protection codes annoy legitimate users, many of whom make several backup copies of software they purchase in case the original becomes damaged or worn out.

So it surprised few in the industry when Tandy last year released a new version of the program that carries no codes to impede the duplication of the software.

"Our feeling now is that if it poses a problem for the legitimate user, it's not worth the added protection for us," said Jon A. Shirley, the vice president of computer merchandising at Tandy.

Tandy is not alone. Both the International Business Machines Corp., which entered the personal computer market more than a year ago, and Apple Computer say they rarely use copy-protection codes on their software, and when they do it is only at the insistence of the company or individual who developed the program.

While Applewriter, Apple's word-processing software, does include copy-protection codes, "there are bootleg copies all over," concedes Ida Cole, Apple's manager of applications software. "We know that the protection is just a Band-Aid."

The companies say they are battling two kinds of pirates: The computer buff who makes a copy for a friend, and the merchant who runs a mail-order business from his basement and sells thousands of illegal copies at prices substantially below retail.

The manufacturers privately acknowledge that they can do little to stop users who trade copies of programs informally, although they have tried to bring pressure on some computer "user groups" that have sprung up across the country. Several of the groups, the manufacturers have charged, allow trading on a large scale.

The companies are also cracking down on school districts that purchase one copy of an educational program and make reproductions for each member school.

But with the failure of the code-protection system, the manufacturers are intensifying their threats of legal action against merchant pirates. New programs are packaged with prominent copyright notices and warnings of vigorous legal action.

So far, however, examples of successful prosecution are rare. But in a recent case, Micropro and Digital Research Inc. filed suit against Dataforce International Inc. for selling copies of Wordstar, a popular Micropro word processing program. Under a decree agreed to by the Federal District Court in San Francisco, Dataforce and its chairman, Daniel M. O'Rourke, agreed to pay \$250,000 and legal expenses.

"We selected O'Rourke purposely," said Ronald Lawry, a lawyer for the two companies that brought the suit. "We wanted to let people know they will be pursued."

Industry representatives say that even with the failure of encryption efforts they still have a few weapons available to combat piracy. Some manufacturers are placing serial numbers on their software and refusing to offer help to any user who cannot identify where he purchased the program. Others are hoping to stay one step ahead of the pirates by regularly releasing improved versions of their programs.

Other companies, meanwhile, are trying to attack the problem by developing better hardware. One such method would embed a computer program with the machine's serial number the first time the program is used. The computer user could make unlimited copies, but they would only work on the machine that bears the same serial number.

BHP has brought in the U.S.-based McKinsey & Co. to help formulate a strategy for 1983. The first steps are to reduce costs by closing operations and reducing employees. One foundry at Wytheville, in the state of South Australia, has been closed and an employee cutback has begun.

But it may have been a small group of steel users that contributed most to the government decision not to give BHP more protection. "It was the first time that the government recognized our argument that higher protection of BHP meant higher costs for downstream users," said John Bailey, chairman of the Australian Independent Steel Association, a group of 27 steel distributors and manufacturers.

BHP based its request for government protection partly on its need to equalize its high labor costs compared with countries such as South Korea.

But it may have been a small group of steel users that contributed most to the government decision not to give BHP more protection. "It was the first time that the government recognized our argument that higher protection of BHP meant higher costs for downstream users," said John Bailey, chairman of the Australian Independent Steel Association, a group of 27 steel distributors and manufacturers.

BHP based its request for government protection partly on its need to equalize its high labor costs compared with countries such as South Korea.

But it may have been a small group of steel users that contributed most to the government decision not to give BHP more protection. "It was the first time that the government recognized our argument that higher protection of BHP meant higher costs for downstream users," said John Bailey, chairman of the Australian Independent Steel Association, a group of 27 steel distributors and manufacturers.

BHP based its request for government protection partly on its need to equalize its high labor costs compared with countries such as South Korea.

But it may have been a small group of steel users that contributed most to the government decision not to give BHP more protection. "It was the first time that the government recognized our argument that higher protection of BHP meant higher costs for downstream users," said John Bailey, chairman of the Australian Independent Steel Association, a group of 27 steel distributors and manufacturers.

BHP based its request for government protection partly on its need to equalize its high labor costs compared with countries such as South Korea.

But it may have been a small group of steel users that contributed most to the government decision not to give BHP more protection. "It was the first time that the government recognized our argument that higher protection of BHP meant higher costs for downstream users," said John Bailey, chairman of the Australian Independent Steel Association, a group of 27 steel distributors and manufacturers.

BHP based its request for government protection partly on its need to equalize its high labor costs compared with countries such as South Korea.

But it may have been a small group of steel users that contributed most to the government decision not to give BHP more protection. "It was the first time that the government recognized our argument that higher protection of BHP meant higher costs for downstream users," said John Bailey, chairman of the Australian Independent Steel Association, a group of 27 steel distributors and manufacturers.

BHP based its request for government protection partly on its need to equalize its high labor costs compared with countries such as South Korea.

But it may have been a small group of steel users that contributed most to the government decision not to give BHP more protection. "It was the first time that the government recognized our argument that higher protection of BHP meant higher costs for downstream users," said John Bailey, chairman of the Australian Independent Steel Association, a group of 27 steel distributors and manufacturers.

BHP based its request for government protection partly on its need to equalize its high labor costs compared with countries such as South Korea.

But it may have been a small group of steel users that contributed most to the government decision not to give BHP more protection. "It was the first time that the government recognized our argument that higher protection of BHP meant higher costs for downstream users," said John Bailey, chairman of the Australian Independent Steel Association, a group of 27 steel distributors and manufacturers.

BHP based its request for government protection partly on its need to equalize its high labor costs compared with countries such as South Korea.

But it may have been a small group of steel users that contributed most to the government decision not to give BHP more protection. "It was the first time that the government recognized our argument that higher protection of BHP meant higher costs for downstream users," said John Bailey, chairman of the Australian Independent Steel Association, a group of 27 steel distributors and manufacturers.

BHP based its request for government protection partly on its need to equalize its high labor costs compared with countries such as South Korea.



Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan shook hands Thursday with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

## Abe Vows to Broaden Japan's Import Market

ROME — Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, ending a five-day tour of Western Europe, pledged Friday to widen his country's market for foreign goods.

A spokesman for the minister said the promise was made during a meeting with Prime Minister Antonio Fanfani of Italy.

He told reporters that the tariff reductions affecting 75 items were announced in Tokyo last month by new measures designed to ease European complaints about Japanese market restrictions.

The new measures would include enlarged quotas for certain unspecified items and steps to speed up procedures for importing goods, the spokesman said. However, no tariff reductions are expected, he added.

The spokesman quoted Mr. Abe as saying that his tour had convinced him of the severe economic

problems facing members of the European Community and of the need to increase industrial cooperation between Japan and the community.

During his visits to Belgium, West Germany, Britain and France, Mr. Abe heard sharp criticism of Japan's trade surplus — more than \$10 billion in 1981 — with the community.

France and Britain in particular attacked what they termed restrictive Japanese trading policies as contributing to the surplus, and they described the latest tariff reductions as inadequate.

The Japanese spokesman said Mr. Abe's meetings Friday with Mr. Fanfani and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo were comparatively conciliatory in tone, "Paris was by far the toughest stage," he said.

But he added that Mr. Abe strongly criticized Italian restrictions on Japanese imports during his meeting with Mr. Colombo.

## Struggling Korf Asks Protection of Court

(Continued from Page 9)

building activities generated revenue totaling \$441 million in 1981, down from \$454 million in 1980. The company declared a net profit of \$2 million, roughly the same as the year before. Though Korf has released no U.S. sales figures for 1982, Mr. Korf has said the steel industry crisis in the United States would cause the unit to lose money.

Analysts attribute much of the company's liquidity squeeze to problems with creditors in the United States.

One purpose of Friday's decision, it was thought, will likely be to seek to protect the European steel operations from the North American losses.

Korf's failure comes at a time when Europe's steel industry is being wracked by its worst postwar crisis. Most of Europe's steel-makers are generating serious losses, and several other companies, like Belgium's money-losing Cockerill-Sambre, on the brink of insolvency, are kept afloat only by massive injections of state aid.

But they said a major source of the malaise seemed also to be the U.S. operations. Korf's steel mills in Georgetown, South Carolina, and Beaumont, Texas, and its plant

compared with \$1 billion the year earlier.

A number of West German banks, led by the Dresdner Bank and the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, are understood to be owed the equivalent of \$171 million dollars.

In its statement, Korf said none of its subsidiaries in Europe or the United States would be affected by the measure.

Steel industry analysts said Korf's problems stem from the continuing crisis in Europe's steel industry, which is plagued by overproduction, growing competition from cheaper producers in developing countries, and by the effects of the recession on major customers such as the automobile and construction industries.

But they said a major source of the malaise seemed also to be the U.S. operations. Korf's steel mills in Georgetown, South Carolina, and Beaumont, Texas, and its plant

compared with \$1 billion the year earlier.

A number of West German banks, led by the Dresdner Bank and the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, are understood to be owed the equivalent of \$171 million dollars.

In its statement, Korf said none of its subsidiaries in Europe or the United States would be affected by the measure.

Steel industry analysts said Korf's problems stem from the continuing crisis in Europe's steel industry, which is plagued by overproduction, growing competition from cheaper producers in developing countries, and by the effects of the recession on major customers such as the automobile and construction industries.

But they said a major source of the malaise seemed also to be the U.S. operations. Korf's steel mills in Georgetown, South Carolina, and Beaumont, Texas, and its plant

compared with \$1 billion the year earlier.

A number of West German banks, led by the Dresdner Bank and the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, are understood to be owed the equivalent of \$171 million dollars.

In its statement, Korf said none of its subsidiaries in Europe or the United States would be affected by the measure.

Steel industry analysts said Korf's problems stem from the continuing crisis in Europe's steel industry, which is plagued by overproduction, growing competition from cheaper producers in developing countries, and by the effects of the recession on major customers such as the automobile and construction industries.

But they said a major source of the malaise seemed also to be the U.S. operations. Korf's steel mills in Georgetown, South Carolina, and Beaumont, Texas, and its plant

compared with \$1 billion the year earlier.

A number of West German banks, led by the Dresdner Bank and the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, are understood to be owed the equivalent of \$171 million dollars.

## Teledyne's Profit Plunges by 89%

By Robert Ricci

LOS ANGELES — Teledyne has decided to write off its investment losses in International Harvester, with the result that its profit for the fourth quarter was down 89 percent from a year earlier.

The Thursday announcement caught analysts by surprise, and the plunge in earnings was far greater than anyone had expected.

Most analysts were expecting Teledyne's fourth quarter pre-tax profit to be about \$4 million, instead of the reported 48 cents, which compared with \$4.48 in the 1981 period.

Teledyne said it made an after-tax provision of \$4.91 million in the quarter to reduce the market value of investments in Harvester stock by its subsidiaries.

Robert Hanisee, an analyst for Amec Securities and a close follower of Teledyne, said the severe profit decline was one of the company's "random shocks."

"The results are very, very far from what I and other analysts were expecting," he said.

Net income for the quarter fell to \$10.1 million from \$92.5 million. 1982 earnings declined to \$260.8 million, or \$12.60 a share, from \$412.3 million, or \$19.96 a share, in 1981.

Mr. Hanisee and other analysts have forecast 1982 per-share profit of \$16.50.

Sales for the fourth quarter were \$673.7 million, down from \$794.2 million a year earlier, and sales for

the full year were \$2.86 billion, down from \$3.24 billion in 1981.

After the Harvester provision, Teledyne's books showed a loss of \$48.1 million from its equity in unconsolidated subsidiaries. This compared with a profit of \$15.4 million in the fourth quarter of 1981.

The equity position for the year was a profit of \$2.1 million, down from a profit of \$142.6 million in 1981.

Teledyne said income from its consolidated companies, mostly manufacturing operations, totaled \$218.7 million in 1982 versus \$269.7 million in 1981.

Mr. Hanisee said the results from the manufacturing activities were "reasonably close to target."

He said it appeared Teledyne "did some reserving in insurance and housecleaning in its securities portfolios."

"One should never be surprised at random shocks like this when dealing with Teledyne because that's the way the man [Chairman Henry Singleton] runs the company," Mr. Hanisee said.

Forecasting Teledyne's quarterly earnings is impossible "because when Mr. Singleton sees an opportunity to take reserves which minimize taxes, he will do it — and that's what it looks like he's doing this time."

Mr. Hanisee said he believes Teledyne's volatile stock will drop on news of the 1982 results, and "that should be a good buying opportunity."

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

Teledyne's stock price closed at \$110 1/4 on Friday.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Fed Backs BankAmerica Plan To Acquire Discount Brokerage

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — The Federal Reserve Board approved Friday the purchase of the discount brokerage firm of Charles Schwab & Co. by BankAmerica Corp.

A spokesman for the bank said the merger is expected to be completed in about a week. Shareholders and the board are expected to approve it by Jan. 10.

Schwab is the largest discount brokerage firm in the United States. It has 51 offices in the country and one in Hong Kong. The firm has 750 employees, 350,000 customers and had earnings of \$53 million for the year ended last September.

The intention to purchase Charles Schwab & Co. was announced by BankAmerica in November 1981.

### Matsushita Profit Seen Higher

TOKYO (Reuters) — Matsushita Electric Industrial's earnings are expected to be slightly higher in the financial year that ended Nov. 30, analysts said Friday.

The company, which had a 14.4 percent improvement in profit in the previous financial year to \$3.6 billion yen (\$365 million), and analysts' estimates for the year just ended range between \$5 billion and \$7 billion.

Company sources said the announcement of the year's results are expected around Jan. 18.

### Philips and Russians in Talks

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands (Reuters) — Philips of the Netherlands said Friday it is involved in talks with Soviet officials on the possibility of Philips assisting in setting up a color television plant in the Soviet Union.

A Philips spokesman said talks are at an early stage following a recent visit by a Soviet technical delegation to company plants in the Netherlands, but he gave no details.

### Company Notes

Turk Shell, the Turkish arm of the Royal Dutch-Shell group, has discovered a field in the southeastern Turkey, with total recoverable reserves of one million barrels of light crude.

Redland of Britain's acquisition of Boston Industries of Texas, valued at \$70.4 million, will not be referred to the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

## U.S. Futures Prices

Open High Low Close Chg.

WHEAT 5000 bu. minimum, dollars per bushel

Mar. 2.38 2.38 2.38 2.38 +.01

May 2.42 2.42 2.42 2.42 +.01

Jul. 2.46 2.46 2.46 2.46 +.01

Soybeans 5000 bu. minimum, dollars per bushel

Mar. 5.78 5.78 5.78 5.78 +.02

May 5.82 5.82 5.82 5.82 +.02

Jul. 5.86 5.86 5.86 5.86 +.02

Corn 5000 bu. minimum, dollars per bushel

Mar. 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 +.01

May 2.29 2.29 2.29 2.29 +.01

Jul. 2.33 2.33 2.33 2.33 +.01

Soybean meal 5000 lb. minimum, dollars per ton

Mar. 17.50 17.50 17.50 17.50 +.05

May 17.55 17.55 17.55 17.55 +.05

Jul. 17.60 17.60 17.60 17.60 +.05

Soybean oil 5000 lb. minimum, dollars per ton

Mar. 18.50 18.50 18.50 18.50 +.05

May 18.55 18.55 18.55 18.55 +.05

Jul. 18.60 18.60 18.60 18.60 +.05

Cocoa 10000 lb. minimum, dollars per ton

Mar. 11.50 11.50 11.50 11.50 +.05

May 11.55 11.55 11.55 11.55 +.05

Jul. 11.60 11.60 11.60 11.60 +.05

Latex 10000 lb. minimum, dollars per ton

Mar. 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 +.05

May 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 +.05

Jul. 1.60 1.60 1.60 1.60 +.05

Gold 1000 oz. minimum, dollars per ounce

Mar. 320.00 320.00 320.00 320.00 +.05

May 320.50 320.50 320.50 320.50 +.05

Jul. 321.00 321.00 321.00 321.00 +.05

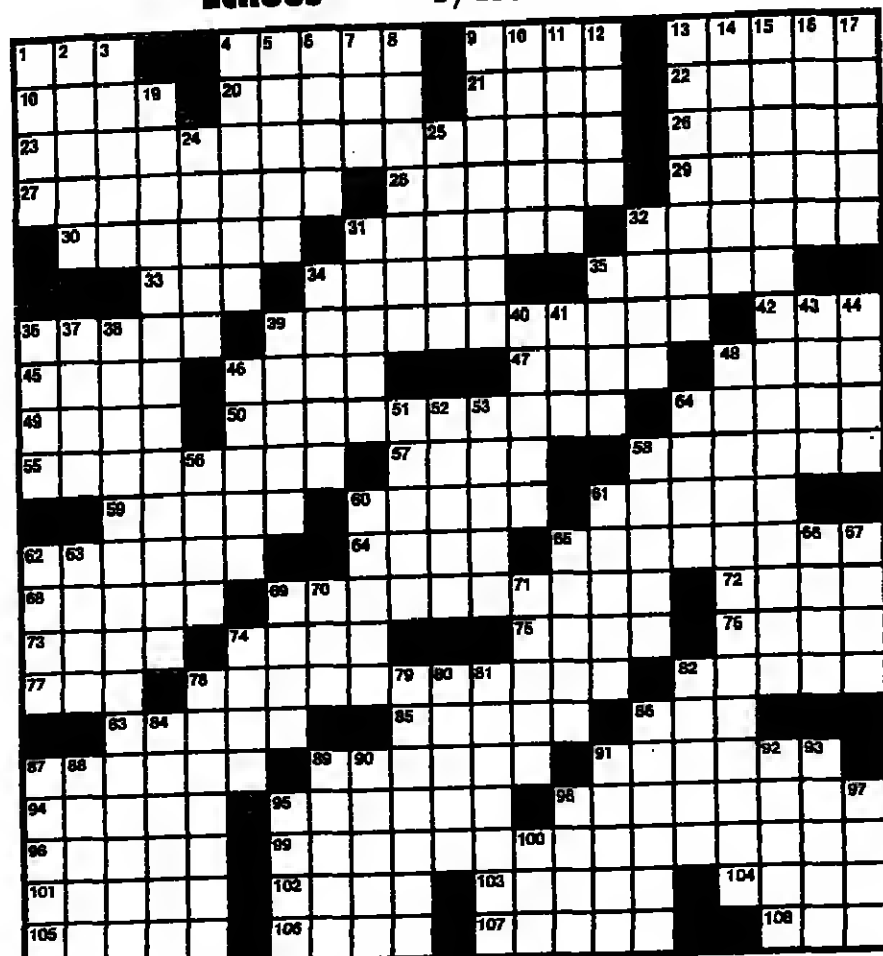
Silver 10000 oz. minimum, dollars per ounce

Mar



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Echoes By Louis Baron



ACROSS  
1 Start of many a book title  
4 Ankara porter  
9 Prot. sect  
13 Appears menacingly  
18 Like good books  
20 Brier  
21 A's cousin  
22 Chief monk  
23 Smart guy  
26 Sad, in music  
27 Refrigerates before shipment  
28 African foxes  
29 First Comb. form  
30 Noncombustible gases  
31 Bowling-alley worker  
32 Combined  
33 "Dot"  
34 Down Under predator  
35 Lull  
36 "11"  
39 Burmese hood  
42 Haggar's  
45 Gondola fare  
46 Judicial seat  
47 Debt memos  
48 Square-ended transport  
49 Moreno of baseball  
50 Conventional bull  
54 Nimble  
55 Maine symbol  
57 Duden, e.g.  
58 Diplomat  
59 Well-known  
60 Calumnie  
61 Proved viable  
62 Small herring

DOWN  
1 Alarm  
2 Vientiane or  
3 Bocca di  
4 "The"  
5 Intergroups  
6 Soviet aircraft  
7 Top of a suit  
8 Ulan exercise  
9 Bete noire  
10 Wind Comb. form  
11 Mordor  
12 Chiding words  
13 Caricature  
14 Von Weber opus  
15 Inflation casualty  
16 Woody corpse  
17 Lost a lap  
18 Yesterday's  
24 British truck  
25 Valentino  
31 Do a cop's job  
32 Watson  
33 Holmes et al.  
34 "Il Convivio"  
35 Ballet  
36 Icky eats  
37 Book by E. E. Cummings  
38 Reported herb  
39 In shorter supply  
40 Thumbs-downed  
41 Stickum  
42 Water carrier  
43 Basin adjunct  
44 Cleaning agent  
48 Pun  
51 Offer a view  
52 Costume  
53 "Lulu" or "Zaza"  
54 Charismatic leader  
56 Anacronism  
58 Reproductive body  
60 Hogan  
61 Heavy's look  
62 Makes "it"  
63 Pisa's river  
65 Trims rims  
66 Ecate verb  
67 Owner's paper  
69 Domini's partner  
70 Flasco  
71 River in Morocco  
74 Rainless  
78 Kickbacks  
79 Princess in Verdi's "Don Carlos"  
81 Discarded  
82 Skipper's order  
84 "What news on the—?"  
86 Craving  
87 Clay house  
88 Marsh waders  
89 Choiceless worker  
90 Place that causes us to get tired  
91 Skull Comb. form  
92 Chocolate source  
93 Sumerian storm god  
95 Did a Little  
96 Duration  
97 Packing  
100 Hunt Golf port

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS  
1 Start of many a book title  
4 Ankara porter  
9 Prot. sect  
13 Appears menacingly  
18 Like good books  
20 Brier  
21 A's cousin  
22 Chief monk  
23 Smart guy  
26 Sad, in music  
27 Refrigerates before shipment  
28 African foxes  
29 First Comb. form  
30 Noncombustible gases  
31 Bowling-alley worker  
32 Combined  
33 "Dot"  
34 Down Under predator  
35 Lull  
36 "11"  
39 Burmese hood  
42 Haggar's  
45 Gondola fare  
46 Judicial seat  
47 Debt memos  
48 Square-ended transport  
49 Moreno of baseball  
50 Conventional bull  
54 Nimble  
55 Maine symbol  
57 Duden, e.g.  
58 Diplomat  
59 Well-known  
60 Calumnie  
61 Proved viable  
62 Small herring

DOWN  
1 Alarm  
2 Vientiane or  
3 Bocca di  
4 "The"  
5 Intergroups  
6 Soviet aircraft  
7 Top of a suit  
8 Ulan exercise  
9 Bete noire  
10 Wind Comb. form  
11 Mordor  
12 Chiding words  
13 Caricature  
14 Von Weber opus  
15 Inflation casualty  
16 Woody corpse  
17 Lost a lap  
18 Yesterday's  
24 British truck  
25 Valentino  
31 Do a cop's job  
32 Watson  
33 Holmes et al.  
34 "Il Convivio"  
35 Ballet  
36 Icky eats  
37 Book by E. E. Cummings  
38 Reported herb  
39 In shorter supply  
40 Thumbs-downed  
41 Stickum  
42 Water carrier  
43 Basin adjunct  
44 Cleaning agent  
48 Pun  
51 Offer a view  
52 Costume  
53 "Lulu" or "Zaza"  
54 Charismatic leader  
56 Anacronism  
58 Reproductive body  
60 Hogan  
61 Heavy's look  
62 Makes "it"  
63 Pisa's river  
65 Trims rims  
66 Ecate verb  
67 Owner's paper  
69 Domini's partner  
70 Flasco  
71 River in Morocco  
74 Rainless  
78 Kickbacks  
79 Princess in Verdi's "Don Carlos"  
81 Discarded  
82 Skipper's order  
84 "What news on the—?"  
86 Craving  
87 Clay house  
88 Marsh waders  
89 Choiceless worker  
90 Place that causes us to get tired  
91 Skull Comb. form  
92 Chocolate source  
93 Sumerian storm god  
95 Did a Little  
96 Duration  
97 Packing  
100 Hunt Golf port

## WEATHER

	HIGH			LOW				HIGH			LOW		
	C	F	F		C	F		C	F	F		C	F
ALGARVE	15	9	4	Cloudy	LONDON	8	4	3	Fair				
ALGERIE	17	13	2	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	21	17	11	Cloudy				
AMSTERDAM	8	4	5	Fair	MAJORCA	21	18	12	Foggy				
ANKARA	-1	20	25	Overcast	MANILA	21	28	25	Fair				
ATHENS	14	10	6	Fair	MEXICO CITY	21	28	25	Fair				
AUCKLAND	21	15	10	Fair	MIAMI	24	15	14	Cloudy				
BANGKOK	31	21	24	Cloudy	MILAN	5	1	1	Foggy				
BEIJING	17	12	5	Fair	MONTREAL	3	3	1	Cloudy				
BERMUT	11	5	2	Fair	MOSCOW	21	18	13	Overcast				
BELGRADE	11	5	3	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	3	3	Fair				
BERLIN	8	4	6	Cloudy	NASSAU	17	16	14	Fair				
BOSTON	8	4	6	Windy	NEW DELHI	21	18	15	Cloudy				
BREITENBURG	7	3	4	Fair	NEW YORK	4	4	3	Cloudy				
BUCHAREST	5	1	2	Fair	NICE	14	7	11	Cloudy				
BUDAPEST	4	2	1	Foggy	OSLO	6	4	3	Fair				
BURSA AIRS	29	21	16	Cloudy	PARIS	9	4	3	Fair				
CAIRO	17	13	6	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	4	4	Fair				
CAPE TOWN	17	15	9	Fair	REYKJAVIK	-3	2	-23	Snow				
CASABLANCA	17	13	6	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	21	28	24	Fair				
CHICAGO	15	14	5	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	25	21	20	Overcast				
COPENHAGEN	5	4	3	Fair	SEOUL	4	4	3	Fair				
COSTA DEL SOL	16	11	12	Overcast	SINGAPORE	24	21	20	Overcast				
DALLAS	15	14	5	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	4	3	3	Fair				
DUBLIN	5	4	3	Overcast	SYDNEY	21	28	27	Fair				
EDINBURGH	4	3	1	Showers	TAIPEI	21	28	27	Fair				
FLORENCE	12	7	4	Overcast	TEHRAN	21	28	27	Fair				
FRANKFURT	4	4	7	Overcast	TELAVIV	12	5	9	Fair				
GENEVA	8	4	6	Cloudy	TOKYO	10	5	8	Cloudy				
HARARE	32	25	28	Fair	TUNIS	16	1	4	Overcast				
HELSINKI	4	4	3	Overcast	VIENNA	4	3	3	Cloudy				
HONG KONG	19	16	17	Fair	WARSAW	9	4	5	Overcast				
HOUSTON	18	12	13	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	5	0	Cloudy				
ISTANBUL	17	14	1	Fair	ZURICH	6	4	2	Cloudy				
JERUSALEM	17	14	1	Cloudy									
LAS PALMAS	21	13	10	Fair									
LIMA	19	14	25	Fair									
LONDON	14	5	17	Cloudy									

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## BOOKS

## WHAT WAS LITERATURE?

Class Culture and Mass Society

By Leslie Fiedler. 315 pp. \$14.95.

Simon &amp; Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

LES LIE FIEDLER has been the bad boy of American literary criticism long enough to be known by his bad old man. Twenty-five years ago he proclaimed that the novel was dead; and he is still dancing on its grave.

Fiedler specializes in the outrageous, and, in time, risks declining from outrageousness to irritation. After a visitor has made his sixth practical-joke entrance through the window instead of the door, you simply unlash the window the next time he ploofs to suggest coming over.

"What Was Literature?" continues to attack academic snobberies and distinctions, and to suggest that TV serials and pop music have more in common with Shakespeare than does the high literature of our day. Fiedler suggests from a fidgety, shifting perspective, with frequent references to old mischiefs he perpetrated two decades ago (his index contains 23 references to his works).

He is not really a titter-at-windmills. He is a windmill, a portable one. He sets down wherever he spies a High Literary brigade, invites a charge, and then proceeds to revolve his arms at high speed to confuse the attacker.

It is a quarter-century since his essay "Come Back to the Raft Agin, Huck Honey" first posed a suppressed homoerotic bond between Huckberry Finn and Jim—how outrageous age—and he is now, nicely enough, the Samuel Clemens Professor of English at the State University of New York in Buffalo. He still manages to suggest variously that "Huckberry Finn" is and isn't literature, that it is and isn't dead, that it was the Superman Comics of its time and—this is out the same thing though he insinuates that it is—that Superman Comics is the "Huckberry Finn" of ours.

Like a fly buzzing too close to breakfast—sometimes he is a fly and sometimes part of the meal—Fiedler is perilously near the academic pedantry he torments. He is able to speak of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom as "the Blessed Male Mother," for example. It is sometimes hard going, he admits, to uphold the Tarzan stories as a source of myth. "The archetypes they embody threaten always to turn into stereotypes," he complains, "and they seem to me in any case unbridgeable clues to the nature of the deep American psyche."

Mockery and pedantry are closely intertwined. Fiedler is a serious clown; the combination has its charm and usefulness. Above all, he does raise a genuine question. He tried, as a teacher, to convince a student that "Jonathan Livingston Seagull" was second-rate banality, only to be told that the book had changed the student's life, or head. He can't recall which. "I have heard both comments over and over since—but never, even in the grimmest backlash of the late '70s and the just-beginning '80s, in reference to 'The Ambassadors' or Barth's 'Lost in the Funhouse'."

Literature had a mythic, popular function when Sophocles was writ-

ing. Shakespeare's plays moved both court and popular. Dickens and Twain, now considered High Literature, were read avidly around kitchen tables. Those things now generally taken seriously by Fiedler's fellow-academics have lost this power to inspire and transform. Instead, people take their myths from television, from pop songs, from movies, from books like "Gone With the Wind."

Fiedler torments himself over this, and it is to his credit. But instead of simply pointing to the problem, as a more sober type might do, instead of tormenting himself into a convincing answer, as only a great and transforming mind could do, he settles for provocation. He essays a series of answers that are not meant to convince but to entertain and annoy. Criticism, he writes, requires charm.

There is a measure of charm in his playfulness, but it wears thin and fails to cover either the strained quality of his arguments or their changeability. After complaining of the anti-popular quality of art-criticism, he is patronizing about middlebrow books that do, at least, get read. They lack art, he suggests.

His fundamental argument, when he stands still for it, is that since Shakespeare and Sophocles were popular in their days, it follows that the popular arts of today offer some equivalence to Shakespeare and Sophocles. But it doesn't follow, of course. Popular art has deteriorated: Art of any kind does from era to era and place to place. At bottom Fiedler recognizes this, and it irritates him, but not before he has managed to irritate us with his juggling.

A second notion, equally blinkered, is that because a young reader can be moved and illuminated by the novels of Sabatini or Eugene Field's "Little Boy Blue," these works are as valid as the literary classics. Surprisingly, for a teacher, he takes no account of sensibility developing.

In his zeal for paradox, Fiedler goes so far as to express his annoyance when a schoolgirl writes that Scarlett O'Hara is a great fictional character. He had been arguing that "Gone With the Wind" does indeed partake of some of the qualities of great literature. But he is offended that a 13-year-old should feel the same way.

"I found myself confronting that letter—and, candor compels me to admit, find myself still—out entirely free of ambivalence: an ambivalence reflected in the vestigial scorn I cannot quite repress for the girl from Sacred Heart Academy who BEGINS with a high regard for 'Gone With the Wind' rather than ends with it (like me) after having passed through an initiation into the world of elitist standards."

This, of course, is both parody and self-parody. Fiedler is out camping; he is a small, untidy ram occupying camp-ground and kicking it up. It is fun, and something of a spectacle for a time, but not a very long time.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



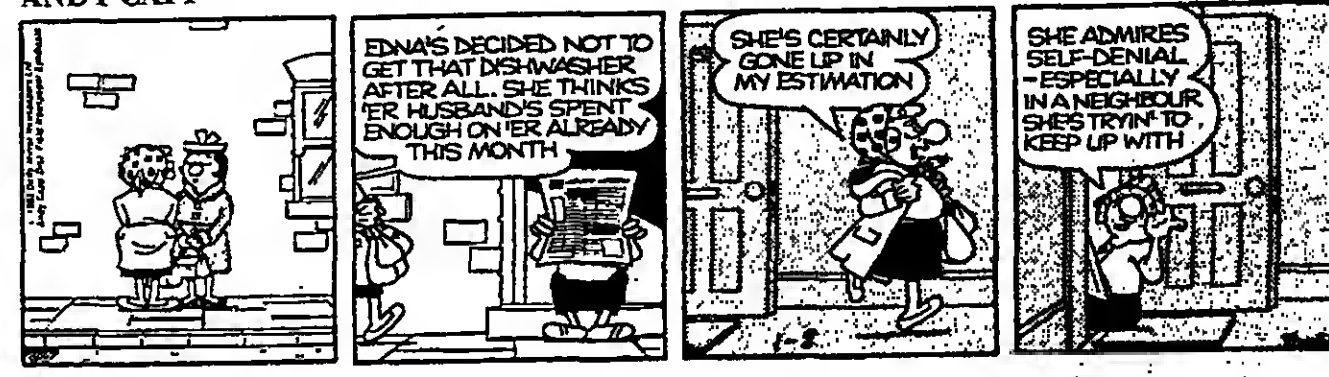
## BLONDIE



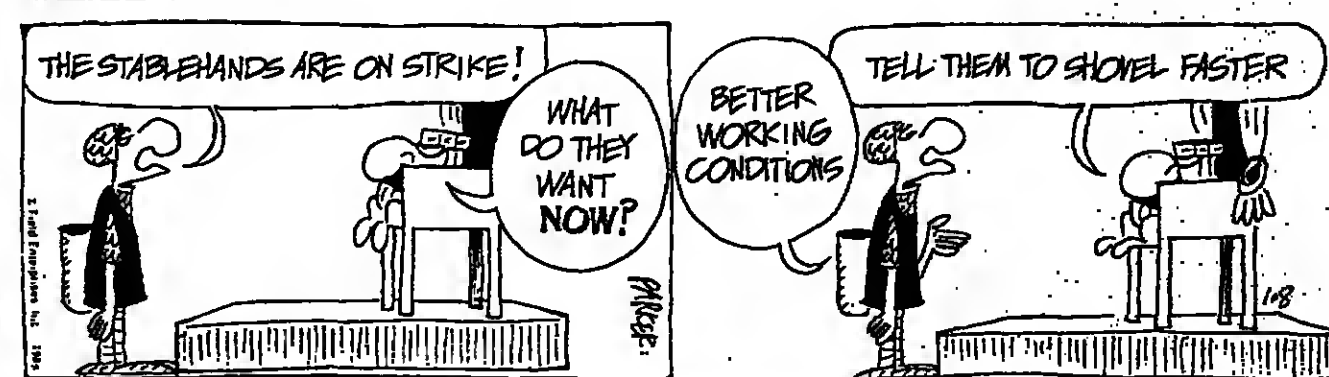
## BEETLE BAILEY



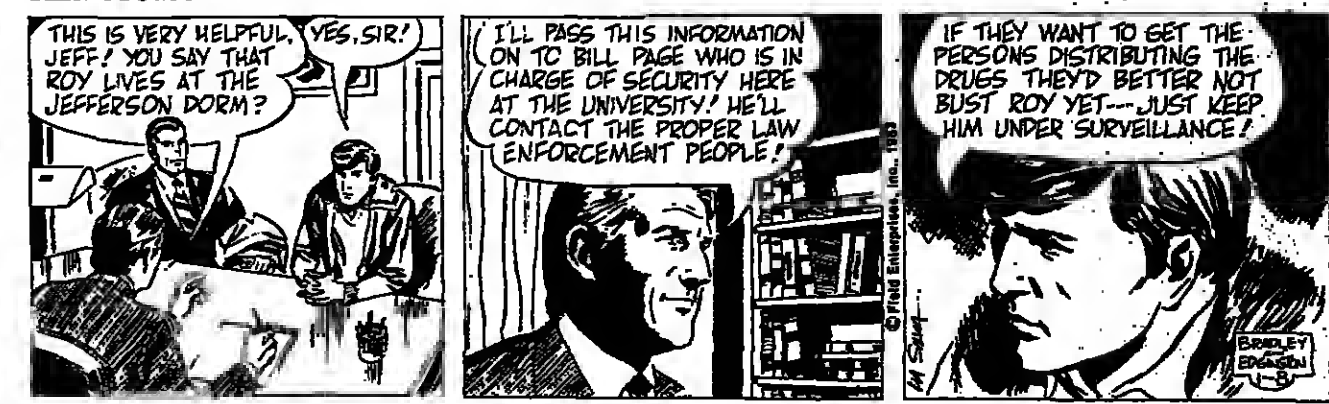
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Y A A S S

R Y P O G

D R E V I T

R A N T I M

WHAT THE TWO BEDBUGS WHO FELL IN LOVE DECIDED TO DO.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IN THE

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ANISE KETCH BUCKLE INDIGO

Answer: The first thing they saw when their house was hit by an earthquake—THE KITCHEN SINK

## DENNIS THE MENACE

by Dennis the Menace

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Y A A S S

R Y P O G

D R E V I T

R A N T I M

WHAT THE TWO BEDBUGS WHO FELL IN LOVE DECIDED TO DO.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IN THE

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ANISE KETCH BUCKLE INDIGO

Answer: The first thing they saw when their house was hit by an earthquake—THE KITCHEN SINK

I'M SURE SORRY ABOUT YOUR VASE... AND YOUR OLD HAIR-LOOM... AND YOUR LAMP...



## SPORTS

## If the Shoe Fits: Rugby's Search for Realistic Amateurism

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The world this week was awash in sports calendars tout- ing world championships. September 1983 in Switzerland looked pastoral, for instance, with cycling and angling, you could fit in Switzerland on your way from athletics in Finland to rowing in West Germany.

Sports compete with each other for players and revenue by vying for media attention. The clout of promoters and sponsors snowballs. There's a take, and players naturally want in on it.

So from January to December, scarcely a week will go without a "world championship" of something or other, somewhere. But not yet of rugby. Its administrators have watched the professionalization of cricket, tennis and athletics, but still dream of holding their amateur fort.

Candidates for 1982 rugby quote of the year:

"I think a world cup would lead to 'semiprofessionalism.'" — John Smith, president of England's Rugby Football Union, closing the door after his best horses had bolted.

"Perhaps in the current cir-

mate I should not use the word, but the England squad has developed a really professional attitude toward what they are doing on the field." — Mike Davis, England's national coach, proudly.

"The question should be, is there still an amateur sport?" — Horst Dasser, managing director of Adidas, whimsically.

"And this from Herms Evans, a Welsh member of the ruling International Rugby Football Board, commenting on the ability of his fellow amateur elders to govern the world game: "They're not up to it."

Ineligible for 1982 quote of the year, because it came in 1980, was

a forecast by Arthur Gould, a Welsh star of that time: "A few men, many of them old public schoolboys, most of them in good positions, played the game for the love of the game, paying their own expenses, without thought of spectators and gates. Now the game is played by all classes and followed by all classes. Even in the most prominent clubs, players' expenses are paid. And the people who pay to see it demand that the game should be played as well as possible. Professionalism is slowly but surely coming."

Slowly, yes. In 1983, rugby is still well short of professional. The former players who have manned the battlements down the years are a stubborn caste. But the commercial world has been creeping in on them. In 1982, it loomed up at the walls.

The year began, as usual, with the annual Five Nations championship from mid-January to mid-March. Ireland finished on top ahead of England, Scotland, France and Wales.

In March a retired English prop forward, Mike Burton, published memoirs ("Never Stay Down") disclosing for the first time in print that sporting goods manufacturers had been paying lily-white rugby's leading players under the table since the early '70s. Burton had a complaint: The payments were too small.

At its annual meeting in March, the international board — reacting to the quadrennial pressure for a world rugby competition that invariably accompanies World Cup soccer fever — decided that a first world rugby congress would assem-

ble representatives of 90-odd countries in 1984. Little was said about the agenda.

The seven-a-side tournament in Hong Kong, a young but flourishing and heavily sponsored amateur event, was won by Australia. A touring squad purporting to represent South America, but in fact manned almost entirely by Argentina, surprised everybody by splitting a test match series in South Africa in March and April.

Inland Revenue, the British tax collector, ordered Adidas to give it the names of the players its British agents had been paying. The firm complied (notifying the players privately).

Managing Director Dasser said later that about 50 players were involved — that is, by all appearances, the entire English, Scottish and Welsh teams and then some.

During the European spring, the press made much of promoters' pressures to launch a quadrennial world cup in 1985, with 56 million in benefits pledged to the participating countries. That figure contrasted with £6 a day — the international board's newly raised ceiling on pocket money for touring players.

Canada toured Japan unsuccessfully. England toured North America, trouncing Canada 43-6, and the United States 59-0. The United States and Canada drew 3-3. Japan fared poorly in New Zealand. Scotland went to Australia and split a test series. Australia toured New Zealand and lost two of three tests.

New Zealand's highly successful captain since 1977, Graham Mourie, retired and immediately produced memoirs critical of rugby

administrators. Such books have become commonplace in Britain, with the writers duly banned from coaching or administration if they pocket any royalties. Bill Beaumont, the longest-serving captain in England's history, crossed that Rubicon with a 1982 autobiography and now peppers the establishment from a widely read column in the British monthly Rugby World.

South Korea upset Japan in the Asian final in Singapore. Abu Dhabi took Middle East honors in Bahrain. Soon it was the new season in Europe, with Fiji losing in Scotland and England and New Zealand's Maoris losing in Wales.

In September, without naming names, Adidas confirmed that it had squealed to Inland Revenue. Rugby authorities accordingly announced inquiries. They came to nothing — except that all the world now knew "shamateurism" was for real. The players, who began to receive bills for tax arrears, paid up but weren't talking.

England ordered its players to black out trademark stripes on their playing shoes (in rugby they're called boots) against Fiji at Twickenham. Press photographers gleefully recorded the fading of that cosmetic cover in the damp grass of the venerable London stadium.

It emerged that payments had indeed begun in the early '70s and grown as manufacturers competed for visibility on the televised feet of star players. Estimates of individual payments have ranged beyond £4,000 a season. Dasser said payments had been suspended and that he hoped for deals with England, Scotland and Wales similar

to a longstanding arrangement with the French Rugby Federation, which had beaten its players to the boot money.

France lost to Romania and the Soviet Union. Argentina lost both its tests in France. In December, Cambridge beat Oxford at Twickenham in the 101st Varsity match.

On Dec. 13, a former Adidas employee went on British television and named since-retired stars he had paid in the '70s, including Gareth Edwards, a Welsh idol. Edwards retorted bitterly that top players deserved "a better deal."

In 1983, after the Hong Kong Sevens and the April 9 centenary of seven-a-side rugby at Metrowest in Scotland, the combined British Isles are to tour New Zealand from May to July. Canada will host the United States in Vancouver on June 11. France is to go to South Africa, barring a likely French government veto. Italy will go to Canada, the United States and Argentina in Australia. Tonga to New Zealand.

Late in the year, Canada goes to England. New Zealand to Argentina and Australia to France. In November, Wales will play in Romania for the first time. At Twickenham in December, Oxford and Cambridge will play the 102d Varsity match.

The Laws of the Game start with this: "The game is an amateur game. No one is allowed to seek or to receive payment or other material reward for taking part."

The international board, recently described by a veteran referee as "70-year-olds who make rules for 20-year-olds," will, when it convenes in March at London's East India Club, have a chance to redefine amateurism for the 1980s.



Gareth Edwards  
Advocate of "a better deal."

And the 73-year-old Five Nations championship will start next Saturday, with television audiences in the scores of millions. The other day, rugby writer Denis Lalanne called it "an oasis of forgetfulness in a desert of cares."



Rugby's twin focus: the ball, as ever, and now boots.

## NFL Bengals, With a Hot-and-Cold Defense, Brace for Jets

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the second Sunday after the end of the football strike, the Cincinnati Bengals defeated the Los Angeles Raiders, 31-17, and limited Marcus Allen to a net gain of zero in his eight rushes. Twenty-two days later, Cincinnati lost to San Diego, 50-34, and gave up 661 yards of total offense.

The Bengals finished the season with a 7-2 record to become the third-seeded team of the eight from the American Football Conference in the Super Bowl XVII tournament. But how their defense performs against the 6-3 New York Jets Sunday in Cincinnati may determine whether they advance to the second round.

"Our defense is the type that plays in spurts," said Reggie Williams, the Bengals' outside linebacker. "It can change momentum during the course of the game. We can be playing sloppily, but when we need to stop the offense, we're there."

As it did last season, Cincinnati has defended better against the run than the pass. When the Bengals lost to San Diego, the Chargers' Dan Fouts completed 25 of 40 passes for 435 yards; when they lost by 26-20 to Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw completed 29 of 42 for 298 yards and three touchdowns against them. Last season, in the first game between the Jets and the Bengals in five years (a 31-30 Cincinnati victory), Richard Todd of New York completed 18 of 29 passes for 251 yards and three touchdowns.

Cincinnati's apparent problem has been

an inability to sack the quarterback more frequently even in victory. Against Houston last Sunday, the Bengals led 28-13 after three quarters. At the end, the margin had been closed to 35-27, and they had sacked Gifford Nielsen only once.

"You can always use a better pass rush," said Williams. "Last year I led the team in sacks, and a linebacker leading the team in sacks isn't something that indicates a good pass defense. But we have great defensive linemen. Sack statistics are for statisticians. Pressure is what counts. Pressure, hits and when that quarterback looks out the side of his eyes and feels somebody coming."

Pressure on Todd by the defensive front — ends Eddie Edwards and Ross Browner and the nose tackle Wilson Whitley — would help a secondary weakened slightly by minor injuries.

Matchups of Saturday's playoff games:

American Conference

New England Patriots (5-4) at Miami Dolphins (7-2). The Patriots needed a victory against Buffalo Sunday to join the playoffs, and they got it, 30-19, largely on Steve Grogan's passing — the Patriots gained 260 yards through the air and only 158 rushing. Yet their success this season was built on running. During the regular season they had the best running game in the league, with Tony Collins gaining 632 yards and Mark van Eeghen 386. Forgetful that could get them in trouble with the Dolphins, who had the league's best defense overall and against the pass.

Cleveland Browns (4-5) at Los Angeles

Raiders (8-1). The Browns have more weaknesses than strengths. They changed quarterbacks, Brian Sipe to Paul McDonald, after a 2-4 start. They never developed a running game. They had continual problems with the offensive line. They used a healthy Mike Pruitt, or an effort by the offensive line, to give McDonald more time to find his receivers and pick up the blitz — a tactic the Raiders employ often and well. Pruitt, injured throughout the season, ran 11 times for only 30 yards Sunday against the Steelers. And it just so happens that the strength of the Raider defense is stopping the run.

An apparent mismatch is evident vice versa as well. Allen, a rookie, ran for 697 yards and 11 touchdowns, the most in the league, and the Browns have been particularly vulnerable against the run.

National Conference

Detroit Lions (4-5) at Washington Redskins (8-1). The Redskins' success this season was predicated on scoring just enough points to win; six of their victories were by 10 points or fewer. But the delicate balance is teetering. Art Monk, the leading receiver, who caught 33 passes for 447 yards, is out for the season with a broken right foot; fullback John Riggins has a bruised thigh and running backs Joe Washington and Clarence Harmon have sore knees.

The Redskins defense, however, is capable of carrying the team against the Lions, who have the lowest-ranked offense among the 16 playoff teams. A greater problem may lie in the Lions' attempts to stop the Redskins from scoring.

Joe Theismann finished the regular season as the top-rated quarterback in the conference, with a 63.9 completion percentage, an average of 8.07 yards a throw and 13 touchdown passes.

St. Louis Cardinals (5-4) at Green Bay Packers (5-3-1). Both teams exhibited schizophrenic tendencies during the season. The Cardinals won each of four games by a field goal and one by 14 points. Only one of their losses was close. The Packers got off to a hot start, but then lost to Detroit, tied Baltimore, beat Atlanta and lost again to Detroit.

The St. Louis pass rush could have the biggest bearing on the outcome. Packer quarterback Lynn Dickey may not be mobile, but his principal receivers, James Lofton and John Jefferson, are. Lofton averaged 19.9 yards on 35 catches, Jefferson 16.7 on 27, and the Cardinals were one of the league's weakest teams against the pass. To win, the Cardinals need the unusual — a big day of offense.

Matchups of Sunday's playoff games:

American Conference

San Diego Chargers (6-3) at Pittsburgh Steelers (6-3). For all their offensive prowess, the Chargers must look to their defense. Only four teams in the league gave up more points; none made the playoffs. Still, San Diego averages 31 points a game and had the No. 1 offense in the league, and among the playoff teams, Pittsburgh ranked 14th against the pass. But in last week's last seven games, no opponent has scored more than 16 points, and on a good day quarterback

Terry Bradshaw can be just as dominating as Dan Fouts.

National Conference

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (5-4) at Dallas Cowboys (6-3). The Buccaneers are 0-4 against the Cowboys lifetime. On the first Sunday after the strike, the Cowboys won, 14-9, but Tampa Bay outgained them, 382 yards to 183. Since then, the Bucs have gone 5-1 and could have been the sleeper in the playoffs were it not for injuries. Running back James Owen has a sprained ankle and free safety Cedric Brown and cornerback Mike Washington are doubtful starters. Of the teams in the playoffs, the Cowboys are the best at running, led by Tony Dorsett, who finished second in the league to the Jets' Freeman McNeil.

Atlanta Falcons (5-4) at Minnesota Vikings (5-4). In their final two games of the regular season, the Falcons lost to Green Bay, 38-7, and to New Orleans, 35-6, exposing the weakness of the Atlanta secondary. Worse, the Falcons' injuries: Linebacker Buddy Curry (out) and tight end Junior Miller (doubtful) have sprained knees and playing hurt will be offensive tackles Mike Kenn and Eric Sanders. Linebackers Fulton Kuykendall and Al Richardson, defensive ends Jeff Yeates and Jeff Merrow, running backs Gerald Riggs and William Andrews and kicker Mick Luckhurst.

Viking quarterback Tommy Kramer threw 15 touchdowns passes this year despite losing his two starting receivers, Adam Rushad and Sammy White, late in the season.



The Flyers did what they could to slow down the Soviet all-stars Thursday — Ilkka Sinisalo hauled down Vasil Pervukhin, above, in the first period — but came away 5-1 losers.

## Russians Down Flyers

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The Soviet all-stars, led by smooth-passing Vyacheslav Fetisov and the cool goaltending of Vladimir Tretyak, defeated the Philadelphia Flyers, 5-1, here Thursday night to end their exhibition series against National Hockey League teams with four victories and two losses.

Earlier, the Russians beat Montreal, 5-0, Quebec, 3-0, and Minnesota, 7-3, while losing to Edmonton, 4-3, and Calgary, 3-2.

The Russians broke open a scoreless game with goals by Mikhail Vasiliev and Vladimir Krutov (the latter's fifth goal of the tour) late in the first period and made it 3-0 midway through the second on a brilliantly set-up power play score by Igor Larinov.

Mark Howe got the Flyers' only goal late in the middle period, but the Russians struck back 1:26 later

on a goal by Mikhail Varnakov to put the game out of reach. Anatoli Semenov scored the game's final goal early in the third period.

Philadelphia, which had one victory and a tie against four Soviet teams, applied continuous pressure, but winners of seven straight NHL games could not penetrate the Soviet defense. "They tried to impress us with their physical game," said Larinov, "but we were stable."

Ed Snider, the Flyers' owner, complained about the tour, which pitted a well-drilled all-star team against NHL teams in mid-season. "I came to a conclusion tonight," he said. "The Flyers will never participate in a series like this again. This creates a public relations problem for the league and our team. We have to get another forum. We're tired of being embarrassed by the Russians."



Johnny High of Phoenix stopped Eric Floyd on this play Thursday, but New Jersey's 94-93 victory was its seventh straight, the longest winning streak in franchise history.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Philadelphia	25	3	323	—
Boston	24	3	289	2
New Jersey	23	4	286	5
Washington	19	14	248	19
New York	12	21	244	26
Central Division				
Indiana	22	12	247	—
Detroit	18	18	238	5
Atlanta	15	17	207	8
Illinois	12	20	203	9
Chicago	11	20	205	10
Cleveland	4	28	125	27
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	19	11	233	10
San Antonio	22	13	229	—
Denver	15	19	211	6
Dallas	13	18	217	7
Pacific Division				
Utah	13	22	371	9
Houston	12	27	356	19
Los Angeles	26	7	288	—
Seattle	23	10	277	3
Phoenix	21	14	269	6
Portland	21	15	263	6
Golden State	14	20	212	12
San Diego	7	27	204	19
Today's Games				
Atlanta vs. New York 10 P.M. (ET)				
Philadelphia vs. New York 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Antonio vs. Houston 10 P.M. (ET)				
San Diego vs. Phoenix 10 P.M. (ET)				
Golden State vs. Portland 10 P.M. (ET)				
Los Angeles vs. Dallas 10 P.M. (ET)				



## ART BUCHWALD

## The TV Escalator

WASHINGTON — If there were a prize for the worst TV commercial, the Prudential Life Insurance Company would have to be a contender. In the past, Prudential simply asked you to "buy a piece of the Rock" — the rock being the Rock of Gibraltar, which has been a symbol of a very solid institution for as long as I can remember.

But lately, either because the Rock of Gibraltar isn't as strong as it used to be, or someone decided that just owning a "piece of the Rock" wasn't selling enough life insurance policies, Prudential has been using hard sell in its commercials by scaring the wits out of you. They have two men dressed completely in white picking up people off the streets and taking them away on an escalator, presumably to heaven.

I probably wouldn't object if they took away people whose time had come, but the advertising people at Prudential have their two "agents" snatching people in the prime of life.

The other night I was watching one of the bowl games, and, during a time out, the two white-suited men picked a meter maid who was writing out a traffic ticket. She couldn't have been more than 30, and seemed in the best of health.

One of the men, if I recall, had a clipboard and apparently the meter maid's name was on it. They gently

escorted her away from the car, and in the next scene she was riding on the escalator above studio-made clouds, happy as a lark that her time had come.

The idea had obviously been stolen from the movie "Heaven Can Wait." I believe what I objected to most of all was that the meter maid did not protest when these two strangers came along and dragged her away. She seemed quite content riding on the escalator.

It was not only in bad taste, but smacked of false advertising. I have known many meter maids in my time, and I've yet to run into one who would be taken in by two wacky guys in white suits who told her to stop writing parking tickets and come with them. Meter maids have heard every story in the book.

The first thing the meter maid would say to the two guys is, "Is this your car?"

The men would deny it and then she would say, "Well then, don't bother me when I'm writing out a ticket."

"We're sorry, you have to come with us."

"In a pig's eye I'm coming with you. I have 12 more cars to ticket on this block."

"Your name is on the list and you have to go now."

"The Prudential Insurance list. It was made up by our advertising agency."

"You have to be joking. My policy is with Metropolitan Life. Now beat it before I give you both tickets for loitering around an expired parking meter."

"You have to come immediately. Our TV commercial goes on in a minute."

"I've heard some nutty stories in my time, but this takes the cake. Now huzz off before I dump sand on your pretty white suits."

"But you're dead."

"The person who didn't put two quarters in this meter is dead. And if he doesn't come back in 15 minutes I'm going to call the tow truck."

"You'll never get to heaven if you don't come with us now."

"Where are you weirdos paid?"

"Our escalator is over there."

"I might have known it. You're right in front of a fire hydrant. That will cost you each \$25."

## The Quebec Visions of Anne Hébert

By Ann Duncan

PARIS — Anne Hébert comes from Quebec, where "every one lives enclosed in his tiny little world." There, she said, the French did not speak with the English and the English did not speak with the French.

It was a provincial world, where the Roman Catholic Church was the dominant force, where many of the latest books from France were censored, where women did not receive the vote until 1940. Women were, in fact, given two basic choices: to become nuns or mothers.

But Hébert, now 66, resolutely refused to be cast in such a restricting mold. Coming from a literary family — her father, Maurice Hébert, was a literary critic, and her mother, Marguerite, loved the theater — Hébert chose the dicier, more isolated route of becoming a writer.

In the Quebec of her youth, if women wrote, their writing was considered as "a little hobby like embroidery," Hébert said. The main thing was to cook, look after the house and raise children.

Now critics on both sides of the Atlantic call Hébert the most distinguished of Quebec writers. They find in her often dark and murky tales a chronicle of the murky side of the roots of Quebec's long struggle to free itself from the church, domination by English Canada and syncretistic attitudes toward France.

The critics' opinions have been backed up by a long list of honors and awards. Hébert's books have won top literary prizes in France, Canada, Belgium and Monaco.

Most recently, Hébert won yet another of France's premier literary awards, the Prix Femina, for her latest novel, "Les fous de Bassan." The book (there is no English title, as the planned translation of the novel has been stalled) was also among the final finalists for the Prix Goncourt, one of France's most prestigious literary awards.

Politics would be the only reason "Les fous de Bassan" would not win the Goncourt, the Socialist-leaning French daily Le Matin predicted. (The prize went to Dominique Fernandez for "Dans la main de l'ange" in November.)



Author Hébert: "Strangers in my veins."

"Les fous de Bassan" tells of the disappearance of two teenage girls from a Protestant coastal community in Quebec during the summer of 1936. Hébert has received much praise from French critics for the taut, lean, poetic language of the book and for its black psychological undercurrents. Both qualities have become trademarks of Hébert's style, and run through her books from "Les Chambres de bois" (The Silent Rooms) and "Le Torrent" (The Torrent) to "Kamouraska," a powerful love story in which passions explode the suffocating rigidities of rural Quebec.

Hébert finds the first trait easier to explain than the second. She began writing as a teen-ager and first made her professional literary mark as a poet.

"I no longer write poetry in the poem form," she explained in her calm, sunny flat in the Latin Quarter. "But I hope when I write there is poetry in it."

There is more space in a novel, I feel I need more space," she said. "As for the black side of her writing, Hébert is not sure where

it springs from. "It seems," she once told an interviewer, "that there are strangers walking around in my veins."

She said she did not think that the blackness came from personal hardships. Plagued by frail health when she was young, Hébert spent many of her adolescent years isolated in sickrooms with scarlet fever, pleurisy and appendicitis. A favorite cousin, a poet who influenced Hébert's literary tastes, died tragically at age 31. A sister who had just been married died at age 30, and her death was a critical factor in Hébert's loss of faith.

Hébert had to struggle for years to make ends meet financially. She wrote for magazines, did sketches for radio and screenplays for the National Film Board of Canada. She used \$600 in prize money from her poetry to pay for the publication of "Le Torrent," and managed to stretch out a one-year grant to live in Paris for three years on a strictly no-frills budget when she was in her late 30s. Until her mother died in 1977, Hébert divided her time between Quebec

and Paris. Now she makes Paris her home.

Hébert said she thought that too blackness in her writing reached further back than her own experiences. Her mother's stories of how only two of her 10 brothers and sisters lived to adulthood marked her deeply and left her with a thirst for life.

"The very fact that I write is a sign of life, because when one is truly desperate, one doesn't do anything at all. There have been moments when I was discouraged, but I never stopped writing."

Writing has brought her immense pleasure despite the sacrifices she has made, she said. She wanted desperately to have children, but decided that writing and the responsibilities of motherhood could not be combined successfully.

Even now, she said, it is difficult for women to mix the two: "There is no child who will say that mother must be left to finish her chapter."

Still, writing "is a great, great joy," she said, her face, looking at least 15 or 20 years younger than her years, lighting up with pleasure at the thought of her work. "I adore writing. Yes, there are difficult moments, moments when I cannot find what I am looking for, for example."

One of those moments occurred when she started writing "Les fous de Bassan" in 1977. After a few chapters, she put the book aside, dissatisfied. To write well, she said, one has to be demanding, demanding about words, characters and situations.

Last year she went back to the book, changing the style from the third person to the first. "There had been too much distance between me and the characters,"

the most fundamental prerequisite of Hébert's writing, she said, is innocence. "For me, it is the thing of utmost importance. . . . It is the primordial thing."

By innocence, she means that she must never think consciously of how her style is changing or how the critics will view those changes, she said.

"It is necessary to throw yourself into it as if one had never written. . . . I operate like that, and for me it is very necessary. I could not operate otherwise."

## PEOPLE

## Rothko Case Sentence

Frank Lloyd, 71, owner of the Marlborough Art Gallery in New York, who was convicted last month of tampering with evidence in the estate of the painter Mark Rothko, has been ordered to create a scholarship for aspiring artists in lieu of a prison sentence.

Lloyd, convicted of altering entries in the gallery's books concerning the purchase and sale of paintings from the estate of the Abstract Impressionist painter, could have been sentenced to four years in prison. Justice Herbert Abrams of the state Supreme Court in Manhattan said a jail sentence for the British-born Lloyd would serve no purpose. The tampering was discovered during a litigation dispute in which the executors of the estate were charged with underselling the artist's works.

Rothko committed suicide in 1970. Lloyd was indicted by a grand jury in 1977 but fled the country. He surrendered to U.S. authorities last year because he said he wanted his children to attend school in the United States. In addition to creating a scholarship fund, the court said, Lloyd must allow art students free admission to his gallery and create programs for students.

A solar-powered car that looks like an upturned bathtub has completed a coast-to-coast crossing of Australia at a cost of two new bicycle tires. The Australian racing driver Larry Perkins and the Danish-born adventurer Hans Thelstrup drove the tiny car up the steps of the Sydney Opera House 19 days and 21.5 hours after leaving Perth, 2,538 miles (4,086 kilometers) to the west. The \$15,000 car, dubbed the Quiet Achiever, traveled at an average speed of 14 miles an hour in 172 hours of running time with no mechanical faults and only two punctures in its thin tires.

Florida environmentalists furious over a plan by the artist Christo to wrap 10 islands in Biscayne Bay in frangipani-pink fabric to cover the Dade County Courthouse in Miami with flamingo-pink garbage bags. "This project is the first environmental art protest plan to ever happen," said Jack Kassewitz Jr., head of the National Wildlife Rescue Team, who calls himself "The Count of Anti-Christo." "His purpose is to make people aware of the precedent that could be set by disguising art forms such as Christo's 'Surrounded Islands.' Christo has

obtained permission from various local and state officials to wrap the uninhabited islands in five million square feet (450,000 square meters) of pink polypropylene fabric this spring.

President Ronald Reagan of the United States ranked 13th and President Menachem Begin of Israel fifth. Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini came out on top, and Libya's Moammar Qaddafi and Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko tied for second in a poll of 51 international experts. The question: Who are the world's worst leaders? The late President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union was ranked ninth and Fidel Castro of Cuba 16th, Parade magazine reported. The columnist Jack Anderson, who conducted the survey, said those questioned included "foreign affairs specialists" in the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA and Congress, as well as "academics, journalists and foreign diplomats." They were asked to consider five criteria: "despotism, ineffectiveness, irresponsibility, personal greed and personal instability." Other leaders in the top 10: Jean-Claude Duvalier of Haiti, fourth; Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay, sixth; Augusto Pinochet of Chile, seventh; Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, eighth; and the former Argentine leader, General Leopoldo Galtieri and the Argentine junta, 10th.

The conductor Herbert von Karajan, 74, who long opposed having women in his orchestra, has canceled all television and album recordings with the Berlin Philharmonic because the musicians refuse to accept his protégé, Sabine Meyer, 31, as a clarinetist. The record contracts alone are reportedly worth 27 million Deutsche marks (\$11.5 million). The musicians said that Meyer was a good soloist but had not had enough orchestra experience. The West Berlin department that sponsors the orchestra is trying to negotiate an agreement in the dispute. The Berlin Philharmonic hired its first woman musician last year.

President Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama has awarded the British novelist Graham Greene a Grand Cross of the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, Panama's highest civilian decoration.

## Hygiene Charges At London Club

LONDON — Brooks's, one of London's most exclusive clubs, will be charged with breaking food and hygiene regulations, city officials said Friday.

The 218-year-old club retreated into stony silence over the charges. Members were reportedly unconcerned about what goes on downstairs, and one said he thought the affair smacked of "class conspiracy against the gentlemen's clubs."

A spokesman for the Westminster City Council said Brooks's management committee chairman, Andrew Hugh Smith, and the club secretary, Gordon Irving, would be summoned to court Feb. 15 to face charges carrying fines totaling up to £9,000 (\$14,400).

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

## SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 40% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or Tel. Paris 747-12-45 ext. 305

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC contact our local distributor:

International Herald Tribune 1801 Tel Sang Commerce Building 24-34 Newmeyer Road HONG KONG Tel: HK 5-266726

## DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS

Married or common-law, low cost. Mail or Domestic Return. 24-hour service, send \$275 for 24-page booklet / handling to Dr. F. Coppola, CDA, 1025 E. 1st Ave., Washington D.C. 20004, U.S.A. Tel: 202-452-8331

## CRISIS COUNSELING, Psychotherapy, Masters &amp; Johnson, Compulsive Eating and Weight Problems. Paris 293 4077

SIX SPECIAL EVENING poetry classes start on Monday, Jan. 17th, Call La Verne, Paris 705 16 16 for details. FEELING low? - having problems? SOS HELP comes in English. 2 p.m. - 11 p.m. Tel: 723 80 80.

SUN, 11 TIMES, per Euro-dictionary. Keizer, P.O. 2100 Brussels, Belgium. ALCOHOLISM ANONYMOUS in English daily. Paris 624 39 45.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

FRANCE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13, rue du Vieux-Comptant, Paris 6, Mo. 5. Sunday worship in English 8.45 am, Rev. A. Somerville 607 07 02.

SWITZERLAND BUSCHIKON-ZÜRICH BAPTIST Church, Chêne 31, Chêne - Le Plessis, Switzerland, worship 7.30 Sunday, Bus 61, 65 (Baptist Seminary) 720 9711

ITALY PALAZZO AL VELABRO Luxury apartment house with furnished flat, available for 1 week and more. Phone: (06) 476351. Write: Via del Velabro 16, 00186 Rome

PARIS AREA FURNISHED Your Studio or 24-hour Apartment AT THE CLARIDGE 74 Champs Elysees 8th 1 month or more Tel: 359 47 97 Tel: 290 5488

SHORT TERM Left Bank. No agents. Tel: 229 38 83 STUDIOS, 1-2 bedrooms, \$200 monthly. No agents. Tel: 291 24 15

## EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE SALES REPRESENTATIVE for Germany. U.S. publisher of business law and reports. Tax or accounting background. Good German and previous sales experience would be desirable. Outstanding career opportunity for bright, motivated man or woman. Please write to: IHT, Box 1262, Frankfurt, 15, 6000 Frankfurt-M, Germany

COMPUTER PORTRAITS. Printed on 12 inch x 12 inch, business size, 4x6 inch, 5x7 inch, 8x10 inch, 10x12 inch, 11x14 inch, 12x18 inch, 14x18 inch, 16x20 inch, 18x24 inch, 20x28 inch, 24x36 inch, 30x40 inch, 36x48 inch, 48x60 inch, 60x72 inch, 72x84 inch, 84x96 inch, 96x108 inch, 108x120 inch, 120x132 inch, 132x144 inch, 144x156 inch, 156x168 inch, 168x180 inch, 180x192 inch, 192x204 inch, 204x216 inch, 216x228 inch, 228x240 inch, 240x252 inch, 252x264 inch, 264x276 inch, 276x288 inch, 288x300 inch, 300x312 inch, 312x324 inch, 324x336 inch, 336x348 inch, 348x360 inch, 360x372 inch, 372x384 inch, 384x396 inch, 396x408 inch, 408x420 inch, 420x432 inch, 432x444 inch, 444x456 inch, 456x468 inch, 468x480 inch, 480x492 inch, 492x504 inch, 504x516 inch, 516x528 inch, 528x540 inch, 540x552 inch, 552x564 inch, 564x576 inch, 576x588 inch, 588x600 inch, 600x612 inch, 612x624 inch, 624x636 inch, 636x648 inch, 648x660 inch, 660x672 inch, 672x684 inch, 684x696 inch, 696x708 inch, 708x720 inch, 720x732 inch, 732x744 inch, 744x756 inch, 756x768 inch, 768x780 inch, 780x792 inch, 792x804 inch, 804x816 inch, 816x828 inch, 828x840 inch, 840x852 inch, 852x864 inch, 864x876 inch, 876x888 inch, 888x900 inch, 900x912 inch, 912x924 inch, 924x936 inch, 936x948 inch, 948x960 inch, 960x972 inch, 972x984 inch, 984x996 inch, 996x1008 inch, 1008x1020 inch, 1020x1032 inch, 1032x1044 inch, 1044x1056 inch, 1056x1068 inch, 1068x1080 inch, 1080x1092 inch, 1092x1104 inch, 1104x1116 inch, 1116x1128 inch, 1128x1140 inch, 1140x1152 inch, 1152x1164 inch, 1164x1176 inch, 1176x1188 inch, 1188x1200 inch, 1200x1212 inch, 1212x1224 inch, 1224x1236 inch, 1236x1248 inch, 1248x1260 inch, 1260x1272 inch, 1272x1284 inch, 1284x1296 inch, 1296x1308 inch, 1308x1320 inch, 1320x1332 inch, 1332x1344 inch, 1344x1356 inch, 1356x1368 inch, 1368x1380 inch, 1380x1392 inch, 1392x1404 inch, 1404x1416 inch, 1416x1428 inch, 1428x1440 inch, 1440x1452 inch, 1452x1464 inch, 1464x1476 inch, 1476x1488 inch, 1488x1500 inch, 1500x1512 inch, 1512x1524 inch, 1524x1536 inch, 1536x1548 inch, 1548x1560 inch, 1560x1572 inch, 1572x1584 inch, 1584x1596 inch, 1596x1608 inch, 1608x1620 inch, 1620x1632 inch, 1632x1644 inch, 1644x1656 inch, 1656x1668 inch, 1668x1680 inch, 1680x1692 inch, 1692x1704 inch, 1704x1716 inch, 1716x1728 inch, 1728x1740 inch, 1740x1752 inch, 1752x1764 inch, 1764x1776 inch, 1776x1788 inch, 1788x1800 inch, 1800x1812 inch, 1812x1824 inch, 1824x1836 inch, 1836x1848 inch, 1848x1860 inch, 1860x1872 inch, 1872x1884 inch, 1884x1896 inch, 1896x1908 inch, 1908x1920 inch, 1920x1932 inch, 1932x1944 inch, 1944x1956 inch, 1956x1968 inch, 1968x1980 inch, 1980x1992 inch, 1992x2004 inch, 2004x2016 inch, 2016x2028 inch, 2028x2040 inch, 2040x2052 inch, 2052x2064 inch, 2064x2076 inch, 2076x2088 inch, 2088x2100 inch, 2100x2112 inch, 2112x2124 inch, 2124x2136 inch, 2136x2148 inch, 2148x2160 inch, 2160x2172 inch, 2172x2184 inch, 2184x2196 inch, 2196x2208 inch, 2208x2220 inch, 2220x2232 inch, 2232x2244 inch, 2244x2256 inch, 2256x2268 inch, 2268x2280 inch, 2280x2292 inch, 2292x2304 inch, 2304x2316 inch, 2316x2328 inch, 2328x2340 inch, 2340x2352 inch, 2352x2364 inch, 2364x2376 inch, 2376x2388 inch, 2388x2400 inch, 2400x2412 inch, 2412x2424 inch, 2424x2436 inch, 2436x2448 inch, 2448x2460 inch, 2460x2472 inch, 2472x2484 inch, 2484x2496 inch, 2496x2508 inch, 2508x2520 inch, 2520x2532 inch, 2532x2544 inch, 2544x2556 inch, 2556x2568 inch, 2568x2580 inch, 2580x2592 inch, 2592x2604 inch, 2604x2616 inch, 2616x2628 inch, 2628x2640 inch, 2640x2652 inch, 2652x2664 inch, 2664x2676 inch, 2676x2688 inch, 2688x2700 inch, 2700x2712 inch, 2712x2724 inch, 2724x2736 inch, 2736x2748 inch, 2748x2760 inch, 2760x2772 inch, 2772x2784 inch, 2784x2796 inch, 2796x2808 inch, 2808x2820 inch, 2820x2832 inch, 2832x2844 inch, 2844x2856 inch, 2856x2868 inch, 2868x2880 inch, 2880x2892 inch, 2892x2904 inch, 2904x2916 inch, 2916x2928 inch, 2928x2940 inch, 2940x2952 inch, 2952x2964 inch, 2964x2976 inch, 2976x2988 inch, 2988x3000 inch, 3000x3012 inch, 3012x3024 inch, 3024x3036 inch, 3036x3048 inch, 3048x3060 inch, 3060x3072 inch, 3072x3084 inch, 3084x3096 inch, 3096x3108 inch, 3108x3120 inch, 3120x3132 inch, 3132x3144 inch, 3144x3156 inch, 3156x3168 inch, 3168x3180 inch, 3180x3192 inch, 3192x3204 inch, 3204x3216 inch, 3216x3228 inch, 3228x3240 inch, 3240x3252 inch, 3252x3264 inch, 3264x3276 inch, 3276x3288 inch, 3288x3300 inch, 3300x3312 inch, 3312x3324 inch, 3324x3336 inch, 3336x3348 inch, 3348x3360 inch, 3360x3372 inch, 3372x3384 inch, 3384x3396 inch, 3396x3408 inch, 3408x3420 inch, 3420x3432 inch, 3432x3444 inch, 3444x3456 inch, 3456x3468 inch, 3468x3480 inch, 3480x3492 inch, 3492x3504 inch, 3504x3516 inch, 3516x3528 inch, 3528x3540 inch, 3540x3552 inch, 3552x3564 inch, 3564x3576 inch, 3576x3588 inch, 3588x3600 inch, 3600x3612 inch, 3612x3624 inch, 3624x3636 inch, 3636x3648 inch, 3648x3660 inch, 3660x3672 inch, 3672x3684 inch, 3684x3696 inch, 3696x3708 inch, 3708x3720 inch, 3720x3732 inch, 3732x3744 inch, 3744x3756 inch, 3756x3768 inch, 3768x3780 inch, 3780x3792 inch, 3792x3804 inch, 3804x3816 inch, 3816x3828 inch, 3828x3840 inch, 3840x3852 inch, 3852x3864 inch, 3864x3876 inch, 3876x3888 inch, 3888x3900 inch, 3900x3912 inch, 3912x3924 inch, 3924x3936 inch, 3936x3948 inch, 3948x3960 inch, 3960x3972 inch, 3972x3984 inch, 3984x3996 inch, 3996x4008 inch, 4008x4020 inch, 4020x4032 inch, 4032x4044 inch, 4044x4056 inch, 4056x4068 inch, 4068x4080 inch, 4080x4092 inch, 4092x4104 inch, 4104x4116 inch, 4116x4128 inch, 4128x4140 inch, 4140x4152 inch, 4152x4164 inch, 4164x4176 inch, 4176x4188 inch, 4188x4200 inch, 4200x4212 inch, 4212x4224 inch, 4224x4236 inch, 4236x4248 inch, 4248x4260 inch, 4260x4272 inch, 4272x4284 inch, 4284x4296 inch, 4296x4308 inch, 4308x4320 inch, 4320x4332 inch, 4332x4344 inch, 4344x4356 inch, 4356x4368 inch, 4368x4380 inch, 4380x4392 inch, 4392x4404 inch, 4404x4416 inch, 4416x4428 inch, 4428x4440 inch, 4440x4452 inch, 4452x4464 inch, 4464x4476 inch, 4476x4488 inch, 4488x4500 inch, 4500x4512 inch, 4512x4524 inch, 4524x4536 inch, 4536x4548 inch, 4548x4560 inch, 4560x4572 inch, 4572x4584 inch, 4584x4596 inch, 4596x4608 inch, 4608x4620 inch, 4620x4632 inch, 4632x4644 inch, 4644x4656 inch, 4656x4668 inch, 4668x4680 inch, 4680x4692 inch, 4692x4704 inch, 4704x4716 inch, 4716x4728 inch, 4728x4740 inch, 4740x4752 inch, 4752x4764 inch, 4764x4776 inch, 4776x4788 inch, 4788x4800 inch, 4800x4812 inch, 4812x4824 inch, 4824x4836 inch, 4836x4848 inch, 4848x4860 inch, 4860x4872 inch, 4872x4884 inch, 4884x4896 inch, 4896x4908 inch, 4908x4920 inch, 4920x4932 inch, 4932x4944 inch, 4944x4956 inch, 4956x4968 inch, 4968x4980 inch, 4980x4992 inch, 4992x5004 inch, 5004x5016 inch, 5016x5028 inch, 5028x5040 inch, 5040x5052 inch, 5052x5064 inch, 5064x5076 inch, 5076x5088 inch, 5088x5100 inch, 5100x5112 inch, 5112x5124 inch, 5124x5136 inch, 5136x5148 inch, 5148x5160 inch, 5160x5172 inch, 5172x5184 inch, 5184x5196 inch, 5196x52